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RONGJI ON PRC COOPERATION WITH EASTERN EUROPE

LD212353 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 21 May 84

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Bajer]

[Text] Beijing 21 May -- China's State Economic Commission head Zhu Rongji, who has recently visited five European socialist states, has declared that his country's trade links with those nations will [words indistinct] and that China will [word indistinct] (?their) assistance in modernizing its industry.

He stressed that China [words indistinct] lot from the socialist countries as each of them had own strong points in spheres of industry. Therefore, China decided to take advantage of these experiences in particular fields. For example, it will cooperate in the production of buses with Poland and Hungary, said Zhu Rongji.

COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MEETS IN KRAKOW

LD212336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The 25th session of the CEMA Permanent Communications Commission began in Krakow today. Cooperation in the field of telecommunications, radio communications, and postal communications is to be examined. Delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam, the USSR, and Yugoslavia are taking part in the session.

FILIPOV GREETS VARNA GEOLOGICAL SESSION

AU211531 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 21 May 84

["On the Economic Might of the Socialist Countries" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, May 21 (BTA) -- The procurement of reserves of various kinds of ores and minerals which helps the growing of the economic and political might of our countries and of the socialist community as a whole, is of extremely great importance in the present conditions of grave energy and raw material crisis and a tense international situation. This is emphasized in part in the greetings address of Mr Grisha Filipov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 47th session of the Standing CMEA Committee on Geological Cooperation, which opened here today.

The 47th session of the commission is attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia as well as a Yugoslav delegation. Associates of the CMEA Secretariat are also attending. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are also attending the session as observers.

U.S. MX MISSILE FUNDING FEEDS ARMS RACE

AU211441 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 May 84 p 7

[Commentary by Milan Rusko: "A New Round of Strategic Armament"]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved by 229 to 199 votes the spending next year of $1.8 billion for the production of 15 MX missiles. As early as last year, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote at the beginning of May, Congress approved the production of the first 21 MX missiles worth $2.1 billion, the first 10 of which would be deployed by 1986. According to an admission of the Pentagon, the production of some components for this weapon was already underway at that time.

The plan which the main supplier -- the Martin Marietta Company -- regards as the business of the millenium is thus being implemented, despite many critical voices, including in the United States itself, demanding a halt in the production of MX missiles.

The manner in which U.S. ruling circles have been pushing through the aims of the military-industrial complex is characteristic. Even during Carter's presidency, the bourgeois press was spreading mendacious myths about the alleged vulnerability of the United States, the supremacy of the USSR, and so forth. The Pentagon strategists offered as the "only savior" the supposedly exclusively defensive system of MX missiles. As soon as the highest circles in Washington gained the impression that the public was accepting their pseudoarguments, they came up with another "defense concept." The expensive MX missiles system must supposedly be effectively protected (!?) [punctuaction as published] and must therefore be complemented by another system, made up of the cheaper Midgetman missiles. The planned 100 MX missiles have 10 warheads each and the 1,000 Midgetman missiles one warhead each: This shows that the United States has decided to change the number of strategic ballistic missiles by 2,000 in its favor. This violates the SALT I treaty, which the United States ratified, as well as the SALT II treaty, which was signed by the U.S. President but has not been implemented.

Carter's successor, Ronald Reagan, is to blame for this trend because it is during his presidency that the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear arms have been blocked and foiled. His arms megalomania transpires from his "strategic program for the eighties," which comprises the speedy deployment of new strategic arms systems. Aside from the MX and Midgetman missiles, it concerns nuclear submarines equipped with Trident missiles, the strategic B-1B and Stealth bombers, the use of the space shuttle for predominantly military aims, and thousands of missiles with a flat trajectory but a long range. The implementation of this program is said to cost the United States some $1,600 billion. As is stated in the Soviet memorandum addressed to the U.S. State Department of January this year, this constitutes an obvious violation of concluded agreements on the part of the United States and its attempt to gain one-sided strategic supremacy over the USSR.

As so many times in the past, Reagan has once again resorted to psychological pressure. Aside from the demagogical claim of a Soviet supremacy over the United States, he used another characteristic method. At a press conference 2 days before the vote in Congress, he asserted that only by arming can the United States force the Soviet Union to negotiate about limiting strategic weapons. He used these very same tactics in exerting pressure on the West European NATO states when, notwithstanding public protests, the United States commenced the deployment of offensive intermediate-range missiles.

Even at that time it was primarily Reagan who championed the fabricated thesis about an alleged lack of balance and promised everyone around him that as soon as it realizes the threat of the Pershings and Tomahawks, the Soviet Union would give in to American demands. This was a deliberate lie.

We all know the reality. At the Geneva talks the USSR displayed patience and readiness to avert the danger threatening Europe and the whole world by the implementation of NATO's plans. Through the fault of the United States, no constructive decision was made. Because of their failure to find the other side's understanding, the socialist states have had to adopt unavoidable countermeasures in the interests of their own security. Ronald Reagan and other apologists of American nuclear armament in the United States and Western Europe cannot convince anyone of their speaking the truth, let alone of their intentions.

After the intermediate-range missiles, it is now the turn of MX missiles, and recent history once again repeats itself. Through the fault of the United States, the danger of a nuclear conflict and a global catastrophe is increasingly growing. Yet there exists a realistic way out of the increasingly complicated situation; it is contained in the many Soviet peace proposals. At the beginning of March Konstantin Chernenko, the highest Soviet representative, spoke about one of them: "The peace-loving assurances of the U.S. Administration would arouse far greater trust if it accepted the proposal for a bilateral freeze in American and Soviet weapons. So much armament has been amassed that this step would not in the least jeopardize the security of either side. It would, however, considerably improve the general political atmosphere and apparently would also facilitate an agreement on limiting nuclear arsenals." Unfortunately, the practical steps of the American leadership are leading in the opposite direction.

LITTLE AGREEMENT IN GROMYKO-GENSCHER TALKS

LD212237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2123 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 21 (TANJUG) -- For the time being unsurmountable differences persist in relations between the two military blocs and, hence, between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, too, as to ways for overcoming the existing military-political crisis and a danger of a nuclear war.

The above was shown by the talks held today, Monday, between Soviet Ministerial Council First Vice-Chairman and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his guest, Federal Republic Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Genscher's efforts to persuade his host of the need for renewing the Geneva talks on Euro-missiles and strategic weapons, "on the principles of military balance and development of detente" in Europe, have proved futile. Gromyko reiterated Moscow's position that the talks have been broken off as a "result" of the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe and cannot, therefore, be renewed until "the situation in Western Europe is restored to state in existence prior to the beginning of the U.S. operation".

Judging from the brief official communique and the texts of the toasts exchanged between Gromyko and his guest in the Kremlin today, the Gromyko-Genscher talks did not pass without tense moments. It has been officially reported that the positions of the two sides on all major questions of security and disarmament in Europe remain diametrically opposite. The only point on which the two sides have agreed has been "the necessity of improving without any delay" the present dangerous and tense situation. However, directly after followed major differences in the assessments of the causes of the aggravated the situation and ways for overcoming the crisis in relations between the two blocs. [sentence as received]

REACTION TO USTINOV STATEMENT ON ARMS BALANCE

U.S. Countermeasures Uncertain

LD212332 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 May 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] There is no end to the exacerbation of relations between the two superpowers. Reference is even made, as, in Marshal Dmitri Ustinov's statement to TASS, to the probability of a nuclear conflict, the blame for which, of course, is ascribed to the United States. The Soviet minister of defense in effect confirmed that Moscow, so to speak, has balanced its accounts with Washington by installing the missiles in the GDR and in Czechoslovakia and also by increasing the number of nuclear submarines off the U.S. coasts. Since this is the response to the installation of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet countermeasures signify the reintroduction of the balance that had been upset -- and at a higher level of armament, too, as Ustinov said.

It will be remembered that NATO has already reacted to the establishment of new Soviet missiles in the two Warsaw Pact countries, but Moscow paid no attention to it. Whether there is going to be a reaction to an intensified presence of Soviet nuclear submarines in the vicinity of U.S. coasts is unknown for the time being. At any rate, no countermeasures can remain undetected and the same applies to this Soviet one involving nuclear submarines, and as far as a possible U.S. reply is concerned, it all depends on the importance attached to Marshal Ustinov's statement.

Although, as Ustinov says, nuclear balance between the United States and the USSR has been reestablished, this in no way means that the path has thereby been opened for negotiations between the two superpowers. True, according to Marshal Ustinov, negotiations are possible provided they are honest and constructive. However, despite the established balance Ustinov stresses the immediate withdrawal of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles from Western Europe as a condition for opening the negotiations with the United States. This condition to some extent contradicts the claims about the established balance despite the fact that in return for U.S. withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Western Europe Marshal Ustinov offers Soviet desistance from the taken countermeasures in the GDR and Czechoslovakia and in the vicinity of U.S. coasts.

As is known, the United States is not ready to desist from the already begun installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The recent meeting of NATO defense ministers confirmed that the plan will be carried out despite the hesitation of individual member-countries, on which strong pressure is being brought to fulfill the commitments they undertook in 1979. Accordingly, as Ustinov says, there can be no question of honest and constructive negotiations, especially as the two superpowers have opposing views on which of the two has upset the military balance. There is little likelihood that the United States will agree that this balance has only just been established because, as is known, the decision on the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe followed the evaluation that is was the East, not the West, which had upset the military balance -- that is to say, long before the USSR embarked on the installation of new missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Negotiations Still Possible

LD212113 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- Commenting on the statement of Marshal Ustinov to TASS, Monday's ESTI HIRLAP points out, "the main idea of Dmitri Ustinov is that the historic balance of power must not be upset, and U.S. leaders should mislead neither themselves nor the world by thinking that they can shift it to their advantage and impose their will on the Soviet Union by different means of pressure.

"The missile deployment challenge, as they warned in Moscow far in advance, was followed by appropriate counter-measures which will be continued parallel with the deployment. So the military balance will be restored, but at a higher level of armament and, consequently, with a greater danger of conflict. All in all, the security of the recipient FRG, Britain and Italy will decrease and the United States itself will come under greater danger.

"The Soviet Union considers such a situation unnatural and dangerous, but holds that improvement is possible and necessary. The evident way of progress should be the removal of missiles from Western Europe, which would eliminate the need for counter-measures. The Soviet Union continues to be prepared for far-reaching talks on the only possible basis of equality and equal security," the commentator says.

CHERNENKO'S REPLY TO U.S. SCIENTISTS EXAMINED

LD211234 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 21 May 84

["On Chernenko's Reply to U.S. Scientists" -- PAP headline; by PAP journalist Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May -- In Chernenko's reply to a letter to world leaders addressed by U.S. scientists, the Soviet Union has made another plea for moderation and warned against transferring the arms race into the outer space.

Chernenko recalled the Soviet proposal of an agreement on renunciation of the use of force in outer space and from the outer space against Earth targets, which would involve giving up anti-satellite systems and elimination of those already existing. The Soviet initiative aroused widespread interest in the world in the common understanding that the space arms race would cause a sharp destabilization of international security. Also many American experts are convinced that any attempt to establish a space weapons system is essentially offensive and not defensive since it aims at ensuring an unpunished nuclear first strike. These same experts warn against an equally [word indistinct] effect of possible anti-satellite systems for destroying satellites at their round-the-Earth orbits.

Paradoxically in this nuclear age, the more defenceless the powers are against a potential attack, the less probable is a nuclear strike from any of the sides, since each must expect an inevitable retaliatory strike.

This is precisely what has become a foundation for the Soviet-American treaty on curbing defensive anti-missile systems.

President Reagan's "star-wars" programme is a departure from this kind of thinking and is expected to bring on a situation when the United States may venture what it believes would be an unpunished thermonuclear strike aimed against the USSR and its allies. However, in his reply to American scientists, Chernenko cautioned against such expectations as illusory. Faced with a threat from the outer space, his country will have to take steps to unfailingly ensure its security.

HOXHA GREETING PRAISES BRIGADE'S WAR EFFORTS

AU211323 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 21 /ATA/ -- The village Suka in Permet District was in festivity yesterday. Former partisans of the 12th Shock Brigade gathered there to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the creation of their brigade. Present at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the creation of this brigade among the former partisans and people of Permet were also the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the people's council of the district, Resul Zani, and leading cadres of the party and power organs in the districts of Gjirokaster, Sarande, Tepelene, and Skrapar. At the lapidary on this event wreaths were put in the name of the Central Committee of the party, former partisans of the brigade, the party committee, executive committee of the people's council and in the name of the mass organisations of the district. The former partisans of the brigade gathered at the square in front of the tribune. The rally was declared opened by the first secretary of the party committee of the district, Xhemel Dauti.

Then, comrade Manush Myftiu read out the greeting of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former partisans and cadres of the 12th Shock Brigade on occasion of the 40th anniversary of its creation. It said among others: I greet you all wholeheartedly on the occasion of the festivity, the 40th anniversary of the formation of our brigade. The 12th Shock Brigade was formed 40 years ago in the mountainous Suka of the liberated region of Deshnica, from the complete units of the partisan groups of Gjirokaster, Vlore, Mallakaster and Konispol. You, the former partisans and cadres of the effective of this unit of our heroic National Liberation Army came to the day of its formation being tempered and with a rich fighting experience gained in the fightings you had before with the enemies in different districts under the very grave conditions of the savage winter operation.

After speaking about the fighting road of this partisan formation, the greeting continues: It is well known that alongside the struggle against the German-ballist forces, your brigade was charged with another task of special operational-strategic importance, to foil every possible attempt by Anglo-Americans to land on our southern seashore and with its stands and struggle to show these "Allies" that the Albanian people did not need their so-called aid for their liberation. The carrying out of the daily instructions of the General Staff, particularly during the time of feverish efforts by British to land, had an extraordinary importance for the successful implementation of this delicate and difficult task by your brigade. The rifles of the partisans of the 12th Shock Brigade echoed in scores of battles, its banner fluttered proudly in many villages and towns of our country under very difficult conditions, the partisans of your brigade liberated also the island of Sazan, which was separated unjustly from Albania by the Italian imperialism and was transformed into a military base against Albania. During these 40 years, Albania became as the partisans and the martyrs dreamt it to be, a prosperous, powerful and respected country in the world. It was done like this by the party and the people, therefore they are looking forward to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland with victories in every field. The greeting was applauded and cheered powerfully.

In his speech, Comrade Manush Myftiu brought the cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the DFA [Albanian Democratic Front] and personally of the dear leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Our party, he said, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, by loyally and creatively implementing the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, organized and led at the same time the liberation of the country and the creation of the people's power, which is a fundamental question of each revolution. The party educated the partisans with the feelings of boundless love for the people and hatred for the occupiers and traitors to the country.

After stressing that the 12th Brigade carried out all the tasks it was charged with with successes, Comrade Manush Myftiu continues: The 12th Shock Brigade was formed in Permet District, in the region of Deshnica, which has patriotic and revolutionary traditions. Our great revival patriots, Naim, Sami and Abdyl Frasheri were born in Frasher of Permet. The Permet inhabitants have fought always with rifle and pen for the freedom of the homeland. Sons from this region moulded with the ideas, proletarian, internationalism, went to fight fascism in the war of Spain. The party raised to a higher scale these patriotic and revolutionary traditions during the antifascist National Liberation War. Amidst the love and care of the people, the General Staff of the National Liberation Army and the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, have stayed here for a long time, leading the war. Here, the historic Congress of Permet, one of the most important events of the National Liberation War, was held. It founded the state of people's democracy, elected the antifascist National Liberation Council with all the attributes of a provisional people's government.

After dwelling on the great transformations that have taken place during these 40 years of liberation, as everywhere in our country in Permet District, too Comrade Manush Myftiu pointed out that under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, our country has been radically transformed during these 40 years. From a backward country, a country of ignorance and misery, a commodity for the capitalist powers, Albania has been turned into a developed socialist state. A powerful many-branched industry has been created, based on the country's raw materials, there is a collectivized and developed agriculture that guarantees the food for the people, education and culture is not a privilege of the ruling and exploiting classes, but they are property of the broad masses of the people. A powerful and invincible defence potential has been created, which guarantees the freedom and independence of the country. Socialist Albania occupies its place with dignity in the international arena.

The magnificent successes our people have scored in the construction of socialism and in defence of the homeland are attributed to the correct line of our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, which has implemented consistently the teachings of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism of every hue. These successes take a special importance and value in our time, when as Comrade Enver Hoxha has put it, the question of the revolution and the liberation of the peoples is not only an aspiration, but a question taken up for solution. They are a new experience and an important contribution on the part of our party to the general treasure of Marxism-Leninism, in the future, too. Socialist Albania will continue to pursue a principled Marxist-Leninist foreign policy, in the interest of the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland, in the interest of the revolution.

The historic conditions where we are constructing socialism, Comrade Manush Myftiu said in conclusion, demand the continuous enhancement of the revolutionary vigilance and the consolidation of the defence potential of the country, the strengthening of the people's power and the unity of the people round the party, which is the golden key to all victories.

Comrade Manush Myftiu's speech was frequently punctuated by powerful applauses for the glorious party of labour and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

ZHIVKOV, IGLESIAS CONDEMN U.S. MILITARISTIC PATH

AU211403 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 84 p 2

[Report on the 14-17 May visit to Bulgaria of a PCE delegation led by Gerardo Iglesias, PCE secretary general]

[Text] From 14 to 17 May 1984 Gerardo Iglesias, PCE secretary general, and Simon Sanches Montero, member of the PCE Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary, visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Comrade Gerardo Iglesias. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, they exchanged information on the tasks now being solved by the BCP and the PCE, and discussed topical questions of the international situation and the communist and workers' movement.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the guest on the successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society and in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He paid special attention to the new tasks arising from the BCP National Conference. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also briefed the guest on the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, Europe, and the world, and its efforts to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and a region of good-neighborliness and cooperation. He pointed out our country's activity in implementing the broad, constructive program of peaceful proposals initiated by the USSR, and the peaceful initiatives undertaken jointly with the other Warsaw Pact states. Comrade Todor Zhivkov confirmed the feelings of respect and solidarity that the BCP has for the PCE's struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, a struggle shared by Spain's working people.

Comrade Gerardo Iglesias gave a briefing on the activity of the PCE in implementing the decisions of its 11th congress, aimed at strengthening democracy and implementing social changes in the interest of the working people and the people's masses in Spain, and especially on the PCE's struggle against unemployment, and for peace and disarmament.

Comrade Gerardo Iglesias highly evaluated the successes of the Bulgarian people in socialist construction. He expressed solidarity with the BCP in relation to the propaganda campaign against Bulgaria, the goal of which is to undermind understanding and cooperation, and kindle a lack of confidence among peoples.

The two leaders expressed deep concern over the sharpening of international tension that is due to the militaristic course undertaken by the Reagan administration, which expresses the strivings of American imperialism toward military supremacy and political hegemony in the world and attempts to block the struggle of the peoples for independence and social progress. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European countries, which has already begun in accordance with NATO's so-called "two track" decision, and the doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe could have been avoided had the United States accepted the timely proposals of the USSR. The new deployment represents an attempt to make the European peoples hostages of Washington's aggressive plans, which increase dangerously the threat of a nuclear war.

The two sides confirmed the solidarity of the BCP and PCE with the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence, and social progress.

They condemned U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua and other Central American countries and U.S. attempts to pressure and blackmail revolutionary Cuba. They declared their support for placing international relations on a just and democratic basis.

The two party leaders confirmed the readiness of the BCP and the PCE to further develop their traditional relations in the name of their common struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism, and in the interest of the friendship and beneficial cooperation between Bulgaria and Spain and between the Bulgarian and Spanish peoples.

The meeting was attended by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and by Simon Sanches Montero, member of the PCE Executive Committee and secretary of the PCE Central Committee.

During its visit the PCE delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

The delegation also had a meeting with Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council. It visited Pravets town and Sofia's Elektronika plant.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES HUNGARY'S KALLAI 21 MAY

AU211139 Sofia BTA in English 1110 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- The chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, met today Mr Gyula Kallai, chairman of the All-Hungarian Council of the Fatherland Front and chairman of the Hungarian European Security and Cooperation Committee.

They pointed to the good relations of cooperation between the two organizations and their contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the traditional ties between Bulgaria and Hungary, between the two peoples. Information was exchanged on the tasks the Fatherland Fronts of Bulgaria and Hungary are solving at the present stage.

Mr Gyula Kallai is visiting Bulgaria at the head of a delegation of the Hungarian Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW ON BUSINESS VISIT

AU211809 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has departed for Moscow on a business visit.

CHNOUPEK ON JOINT HISTORY, RELATIONS WITH USSR

AU171710 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak "Special Issue," Apr 84 (Signed to Press 16 May 84) pp 18-27

[Article by Engineer Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "Alliance With the Soviet Union -- a Lasting Value of Our Foreign Policy and a Guarantee of Security and Peace"]

[Text] The sincere, fraternal friendship, the firm alliance, and the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union represent the basic certainty which is daily entering our life and enabling us to create a better world -- the communist future. This relationship, which for our nations literally signifies the most important and totally irreplaceable certainty of national security and peaceful life, began to take shape at a most difficult time for us -- during the fascist occupation.

After the deep disappointment prepared for us by our Western allies at Munich, it was exactly the principled attitude of the Soviet Union that made Moscow both the hope and the protector of our people during the fascist bondage. It was also our steadfast belief that fascism would be defeated and that it would be the Soviet Union that would fulfill this historic task and liberate not only the peoples of Czechoslovakia, but also the other enslaved peoples of Europe.

The Soviet Union, which had never recognized the scurrilous Munich agreement, did not disappoint our hopes. Immediately after entering World War II, it quite clearly made it apparent that it regarded the return of Czechoslovakia to its pre-Munich borders as one of the goals of its foreign policy. As the very first state to do so, on 18 July 1941 it recognized the Czechoslovak Government in exile, and thus contributed in a decisive way toward restoring our country's international sovereignty and prestige.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar Cooperation, which was signed on 12 December 1943 in Moscow, became a significant landmark in shaping our country's foreign-political orientation. The conclusion of this treaty crowned the efforts of the CPCZ, which had been waging a rsolute struggle both for its internal character and for the country's foreign-political orientation throughout its existence. This orientation was further affirmed in the Kosice Government Program, which states that "the government will regard the closest alliance with the victorious Slav power in the East as the unshakable key line of Czechoslovak foreign policy. The Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of 12 December 1943 on Mutual Assistance, Friendship, and Postwar Cooperation will determine the foreign-political position of our state for all times in the future." (Footnote 1) (Kosice Government Program, Prague SVOBODA 1975, p 15)

Due to its significance, the treaty of alliance of 1943 has become a truly historic document, on the basis of which the Soviet Union granted our country invaluable assistance during the course of the war. The signing of the treaty made it possible to organize a Czechoslovak unit in the USSR which later fought at the side of the Soviet Army against the common enemy from Sokolovo up to Prague. The support granted to the domestic resistance on our territory -- by dispatching experienced partisan organizers and by delivering weapons both to Slovakia and to Bohemia -- was also significant. In order to aid the Slovak National Uprising, the Soviet Union began the Carpathian-Dukla operation -- the greatest and most difficult military encounter in mountainous terrain the course of the entire war; it granted enormous material and political assistance to the uprising itself. Later this assistance culminated, above all, in May 1945, when the Soviet Army liberated our fatherland from fascist tyranny.

After 1945, the selfless Soviet assistance became one of the essential conditions for renewing our national economy which had been disrupted by war. It must be emphasized that it was exactly the treaty of December 1943 that operated as one of the basic prerequisites of our embarking on the road which was not dependent on capitalism. It greatly facilitated the process of the national democratic revolution's growing over into a socialist revolution. It ensured our state sovereignty and the independent and free development of the Czech and the Slovak peoples; it laid the foundations of an increasingly deeper, closer, and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. It confirmed the correctness of the line taken by the CPCZ which, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, succeeded in effectively linking the fight for national freedom with the movement for social liberation. In fact, the renewal of the Czechoslovak state could not be merely a renewal of the pre-Munich bourgeois republic -- it was meant to give birth to a new and popular state in which the revolutionary, democratic, social, political, and economic changes would also be realized. Thus, Czechoslovakia's foreign-political orientation was decided on with final validity and affirmed in February 1948 by the victory of the Czechoslovak working people, which established all the prerequisites for an increasingly deeper and closer cooperation in the spheres of economy, politics, and martial arts, science, culture, and other spheres of social life.

Our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union opened up unprecedented possibilities of development to our country. This is tellingly proved by the results achieved in building the new society since February 1948. Today there is practically no sphere of party, state, economic, or social life in which we cannot feel the regular and intensive heart beat of our contacts. There is no sphere where the favorable influence of mutuality and equal rights does not operate.

The foundation of the successful development of Czechoslovak-Soviet contacts, and of their directing and organizing force, is the unbreakable friendship and alliance between the CPCZ and CPSU and the action unity of the two parties on the basis of verified principles of socialist internationalism. The regular meetings at the top party and government level, and especially the mutual talks between the CPCZ and CPSU Central Committee general secretaries, were and are of extraordinary significance for deepening and developing the fraternal friendship between the two parties and countries.

The significance which the firm and unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union has for our country in the current phase of shaping a new, and thus far unprecedented type of social system can be replaced by nothing at all. This is because it is the rich Soviet experience, in particular, that is not only helping us to find the best possible solutions to various, frequently most complicated, problems of internal socialist construction, but at the same time serving us as a reliable guideline in determining and implementing our foreign-political course. It is as the 16th CPCZ Congress stressed: The constant consolidation of our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union forms the lasting foundation of our foreign policy and is the guarantee of the present and the future of Czechoslovakia's peoples. The alliance with the Soviet Union, and our belonging to the large family of socialist countries, are precisely the guarantees of our social and economic certainties and our national security; they strengthen our authority in the international arena, they simply establish every prerequisite that is necessary for the all-round, healthy advance of the CSSR's people. That is also why we are prepared at any time to protect the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union as the most valuable property of all Czechoslovak working people.

The Czech and Slovak people's awareness of the advantages of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union was emphatically affirmed during the critical period of the crisis-ridden year, 1968, when the right-wing counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces attempted, with ample assistance from the West, to reverse the development of Czechoslovakia back to the old bourgeois path, and when doubt was cast on the very foundation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance.

It was particularly that period of the attempt to destroy all values of socialism that urgently reaffirmed how necessary it is to attentively guard and consolidate the crystallized class character of the domestic and foreign policy of socialist Czechoslovakia. It was the Soviet Union's international assistance that decisively contributed toward the fact that the Czechoslovak workers class succeeded in resolutely warding off the attempt at a counterrevolution in 1968. In this way it simultaneously gave a conclusive reply to all those who were striving to disrupt the unity of the peoples of our two countries.

All the facts mentioned here, together with the fact that the formulation of the treaty of December 1943 corresponded to the relations between two states which were friendly, but which nevertheless have different social systems, led the Governments of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to conclude a new Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on 6 May 1970. It was a treaty that solemnly affirmed the qualitatively higher level of the all-round and unusually extensive relations between the two socialist states, relations based on the identify of perspectives and goals. It was also of a truly many-sided and long-range significance for Czechoslovakia's international position and for its foreign policy, because it simultaneously contains the basic conceptual issues of this policy and cements the principles in the sphere of cooperation between the CSSR and USSR.

The new treaty of alliance confirms with absolute clarity that our republic belongs to the large family of the socialist community, and confirms the socialist character of its foreign policy and its alliance with the Soviet Union. At the same time, this treaty is a significant impulse for further perfecting the coordination and cooperation of the foreign policy of the CSSR and USSR. During the period since its conclusion, significant qualitative changes have been noted in Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, and yet a greater rapprochement has taken place between our fraternal peoples. Both countries have successfully developed their cooperation in all spheres and have been granting each other fraternal assistance and support; apart from other spheres, this was also reflected in the many-sided processes of contemporary international relations.

The treaty of 1970 commits both our countries to undertake necessary measures for the defense of the people's socialist achievements, for defending the security and independence of the CSSR and USSR; it commits them to strive for the development of all-round relations between the states of the socialist community and fraternity. On the basis of this enormously significant article of the treaty, both signatory countries are duty bound to develop, together with the other socialist states, maximum efforts to avert the threat of war, to preserve the strategic equilibrium on the European Continent, and to defend the socialist community. Thus, this is highly topical, particularly today, in the current international situation which has been dangerously exacerbated through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist circles, which are headed by the United States which is striving to achieve the necessary military supremacy in order to deliver a first disarming nuclear strike against the countries of socialism.

Peaceful construction in the socialist countries is closely linked with the development of a peaceful foreign policy. This is a logical and organic interconnection, because the generous program of building the new society, planned for decades, can be successfully accomplished only under the conditions of peace. That is why the socialist states are placing the interests of consolidating peace above everything else in their foreign policy. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, together with the other states of the socialist community and led by the feeling of deep responsibility for the preservation of worldwide peace, are persistently coming out with a whole number of constructive proposals for halting the current adverse development of the international situation and for reversing it.

Proof of this is the complex of peace initiatives, adopted last year at the January session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact and creatively developed at the meeting of leading party and state figures of seven socialist European countries in June in Moscow, as well as at the two sessions of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Warsaw Pact states. These initiatives, the most significant of which continues to be the proposal to conclude a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Force and on the Preservation of Peace Relations Between the Warsaw Pact States and the NATO Pact, are linked with a whole number of other significant proposals, such as -- for instance -- the proposal for the nuclear powers to adopt the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear powers to adopt the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; to create nuclear-free zones or corridors, and to eliminate chemical weapons on our continent.

However, the West is replying to our peace initiatives and proposals by raising its military budgets, by deploying new arms systems, and by other steps which are quite obviously aimed at disrupting the existing approximate military equilibrium, which represents the foundation of international security. As a consequence of these actions, the situation in Europe has become particularly dangerous: Here Washington and some of its North Atlantic allies, in the endeavor to establish for themselves the prerequisites for delivering a first disarming nuclear strike against the countries of socialism, have fully developed the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Their course represents not only a substantial deviation from the Helsinki Final Act, it also leads to the emergence of a new and extremely dangerous military-strategic and political situation which shifts Europe, and together with it also the entire world, to the very edge of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The deployment of new American missiles has made it purposeless to continue the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear devices. Apart from this, it has also become necessary to postpone negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms. Likewise, an intermission took place in the Vienna negotiations on mutually reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, in which the West has thus far not reacted in a positive manner to the significant initiatives submitted by the socialist countries throughout last year. If the West shows good political will and a constructive approach in the 32d round which began on 16 March, it will be possible to begin practically resolving the open issues. Our compromise proposals, which contain logical, balanced, and comprehensive solutions to problems, make it possible to quickly proceed on the path leading to an agreement.

It is quite understandable that the socialist countries could not and cannot remain passive observers of imperialism's dangerous steps. Even less could this be done by us in Czechoslovakia, a state that finds itself face to face with an enhanced nuclear missile threat in the immediate vicinity of its Western borders; that is, from the direction which we have grown extremely sensitive about on the basis of our historical experience. Thus, it was impossible not to adopt corresponding defense measures: Not to begin preparatory work for developing operational-tactical missile complexes with a range sufficient to enable them to reach most of the positions of the new American missiles that are being deployed in the West European countries and to neutralize the supremacy which is meant to be acquired due to the short flight of the Pershings. These measures have met with the full support and understanding of our population; the same can be said of the other countermeasures which were announced in the declaration of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 25 November 1983. The deployment of new American missiles has become a reality which ruthlessly affects our life. However, exactly at this rather difficult time, the significance of our alliance with the Soviet Union is again becoming clearly apparent: The Soviet Union is duly aware of its responsibility toward all nations of the world for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

This was reaffirmed by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speech during the mourning gathering in Red Square; he stressed that, even under the current extremely tense international situation, the "Soviet Union will continue the policy of peace -- the policy of a lasting and just peace for all nations, large and small." (Footnote 2) (PRAVDA (Bratislava), 15 February 1984 p 1) On the part of the Soviet Union, there still exists interest and preparedness to conduct honest negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security. It rests only with the Western politicians to renounce the policy of militarism and senseless feverish armament, the policy of meddling in the internal affairs of other states, and to replace this prospectless policy with a policy of peace and cooperation. The fact that there exist extensive possibilities for a constructive effort for the benefit of peace on a bilateral and multilateral basis was clearly manifested during the meeting of top Soviet representative Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leading representatives with the representatives of many socialist, capitalist, and developing states which took place in February in Moscow.

Cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union is an inseparable part of the process of gradual rapprochement, which is more and more strikingly becoming the law governing the development of socialist countries. In this process, mutual relations become firmer, and an increasing number of common elements are appearing in their policy, economy, and social life. Under the current international situation, the coordination of the defense efforts of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the need for close cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army in the defense of the borders of the socialist community are becoming increasingly significant. At the same time, however, the fight for reducing feverish armament -- nuclear armament in the first place -- and the fight for eliminating the war threat connected with it, as well as the fight for consolidating world peace all demand an increasing systematic and operational coordination of the Czechoslovak foreign policy with the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. This fact was also confirmed at the working meeting of CSSR minister of foreign affairs with the USSR minister of foreign affairs last year; the results of this meeting are decisively orienting the direction and concrete realization of our foreign policy.

It is also necessary to mention cooperation in the economic sphere, which has a most extraordinary significance; from year to year its contents and its significance increase; its forms are becoming technically more progressive and increasingly achieving higher levels. In fact, the mutual goods exchange between our fraternal countries has increased more than 30 times over since 1948. At that time, the turnover of mutual deliveries amounted to 16.2 percent of the entire turnover of the Czechoslovak foreign trade; last year the figure was 40 percent, which represents the sum of R11.9 billion. Compared with 1982, this represents a 14 percent increase. That is why it is literally true that the dynamics of the Czechoslovak economy, and thus also of our social advance, are directly proportional to the dynamics of the development of economic relations with the Soviet Union.

For our national economy, economic cooperation with the USSR represents a significant stabilizing factor which is providing us with reliable import and export certainties. From the viewpoint of the structure of mutual exchange, which is basically being continuously maintained, this cooperation has a key significance and enables us to a considerable extent to satisfy our needs in fuels, energy, raw materials, machinery, and equipment. A whole number of Czechoslovak engineering plants have grown up on the contracts and deliveries from the Soviet Union. The Soviet contracts, which are unique in their scope and are, in addition, also long-term and stable, establish the maximum favorable conditions both for the development of production in large series, and for specialization.

For Czechoslovakia, which does not abound in raw-material and energy riches, cooperation with the USSR in resolving the fuel-energy complex and the raw-material problem is of primary significance. Within this cooperation, work continues on expanding the gasoline system on our territory, and both countries are cooperating in building nuclear power stations: In our country in Jaslovske Bohunice and in Dukovany, and in the Soviet Union we are taking part in the construction of the Khmelitsa nuclear power station.

The significance and share of higher forms of cooperation is constantly increasing with the developing of economic cooperation; today such aspects of mutual relations are coming to the fore as the unification of long-term plans of national economic development; the specialization and cooperation of production; scientific-technical cooperation; and the expansion of direct production contacts between individual industrial branches and plants.

The Long-Term Program of the Development of Production Specialization and Cooperation, concluded for the period up to 1990, has become the foundation of the gradual integrational interlinkage of the national economies of the CSSR and USSR. The realization of branch programs which is taking place on its basis has already produced 25 agreements on production specialization and cooperation. One of the most significant of these agreements is the one on Czechoslovakia's share in the realization of large national economy programs in the USSR -- the Food Program; the Fuel-Energy Program; and the Program for Modernizing and Reconstructing Selected Industrial Branches. Our participation in these programs provides our economy with quite unique possibilities, both with regard to the scope of contracts, and with regard to effectivity indexes.

The advantages of this cooperation are proven, for instance, by the deliveries of city telephone exchanges and apparatuses carried out last year; by the completed construction of the Quarto 300 rolling mill in Zhdanov; by the delivery of the Amur cargo ship; by the 25,000-ton grain silo in Uzhgorod; and by the ammonia-producing plant in Nevinominsk with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons. Likewise, mutual scientific-technical cooperation is also successfully developing; it has enabled our scientists to join in resolving problems which they could not otherwise have tackled on their own. Within this framework, about 200 joint scientific-technical tasks are currently being resolved for the practical uses of all national economy branches.

However, the possibilities of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation are by no means already exhausted, and the prospects for their further development remain essentially the same. In fact, this year alone trade turnover should increase 12 percent compared with last year, and should amount to R12 billion. Czechoslovakia will take part in completing 18 new Soviet plants which will be commissioned for operation this year. The large Czechoslovak deliveries to the USSR include facilities for the leather industry in Yerevan; machinery for the removal of overburden in surface coal mines; equipment for beer breweries with an annual capacity of 650,000 liters; and so forth. We are also counting on the growth of Soviet imports to Czechoslovakia; apart from the traditional commodities, they will also enrich our consumer market with a number of products of the Soviet consumer goods industry.

The situation is also similar in the cultural field. The Czechoslovak-Soviet cultural cooperation corresponds to the tasks formulated by our fraternal parties in the sphere of culture, in the building of the new society, and in the socialist and communist education of working people. This cooperation is based on long-term and firm foundations, in keeping with the growing level of interstate relations.

The mutual contacts are more and more actively contributing to enriching the fraternal cultures. Here, too, cooperation is being expanded; new forms are being added to traditional forms and are successfully developing. They include direct contacts between artists and cultural unions as well as a deepening coordination in the sphere of research and of the solution of the topical problems of cultural construction and artistic creation. New possibilities have also been opened for joint research in the arts, and for creating new cultural values by joint effort. Under the conditions of an exacerbating ideological struggle, the joint activities of Czechoslovak and Soviet workers in the sphere of arts and culture in various international arenas are of great significance.

The period which has passed since the signing of the first treaty of alliance between the CSSR and USSR has convincingly shown that the firm friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union guarantee us security and further prospects of socialist advance. Any attempt to weaken them has always meant a dangerous step toward annihilating our Republic's independence. Thus, it was that Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, could justly declare at the 16th CPCZ Congress that "the most vital interests and longings of our people are finding fulfillment in the alliance with the Soviet Union. The Czechoslovak Communists, our nations, highly appreciate the role of the Soviet Union as the decisive support of socialism, of all that is revolutionary and progressive -- as the hope and guarantee of peaceful development, on whose strength the endeavors of imperialist and militarist circles to dictate their will to other peoples are wrecked. The alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union are, for us, not only a revolutionary legacy, but also a living present -- they are the certainty on which we base all our plans and prospects of further development." (Footnote 3) (16th CPCZ Congress: Documents and Materials. Bratislava, Pravda 1981, p 50)

INDRA-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BELGIUM

LD220852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, left for an official visit in Belgium by air today. He is accompanied by Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Assembly Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the Chamber of Nations; and Bohuslav Kucera and Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairmen of the Chamber of People. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the chairmen of both chambers of the Belgian Parliament, Jean Defraigne and Edward Leemans.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH ZIMBABWEAN COUNTERPART

LD220506 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Harare, May 21 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, visiting Zimbabwe since Friday, continued talks today with his Zimbabwean colleague Witness Mangwende. The two ministers stated that cooperation in all spheres of joint interest has been intensifying in the short period since the establishment of diplomatic relations in March 1981. They also exchanged opinions on key international issues like averting the danger of nuclear war, ensuring peace, halting the arms race, disarmament, and the struggle of African nations against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The talks, held in a friendly and constructive spirit, confirmed that both countries have identical or very close stands on key international problems.

At a luncheon given in Minister Chnoupek's honour, Witness Mangwende said Czechoslovakia was one of the countries that always viewed the needs of the Zimbabwean people with understanding, and expressed gratitude to the Czechoslovak Government for the aid it gives Zimbabwe in many spheres.

Minister Chnoupek stressed at the luncheon that Czechoslovakia and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty believe there exists no international political issue that could not be settled by meaningful and honest negotiations. He stressed the importance of consistent efforts of all states to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and to actively contribute towards achieving this goal. The Czechoslovak minister said that Czechoslovakia as well as Zimbabwe demand that the security and territorial integrity of Angola be ensured and independence granted to the people of Namibia. He also stressed the support of the two countries for the struggle of the South-West Africa People's Organization as the legitimate representatives of the Namibia people and the struggle of the African National Congress of South Africa.

VARGA RETURNS TO PRAGUE FROM SYRIA 21 MAY

LD212143 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 21 (CTK) -- A study delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by member of the party Central Committee and head of a Central Committee Department Julius Varga, which was on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, returned here Monday.

VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 22 MAY

LD221044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] An official military delegation of the Vietnamese People's Army led by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Community Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, arrived for a friendly visit in Prague by air today.

At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, at whose invitation the visit is taking place; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

CHARTER-77 COSIGNER DURAY ARRESTED 11 MAY

NC220958 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 22 (AFP) -- Czechoslovak authorities arrested Miklos Duray, 38, a dissident from the largely low-profile Hungarian minority in the south, on May 11, his wife told AFP today. Mr Duray had been arrested a first time in November 1982 and held three months.

According to Hungarian emigre sources in Vienna, Mr Duray, a geologist, was rearrested after protesting in a letter to President Gustav Husak against a proposal -- not implemented to reduce Hungarian in schools in Slovakia.

He was released in February 1983 three weeks after authorities suspended his trial on charges of agitation for the rights of the 600,000-strong Hungarian minority in Slovakia. The Hungarian Government apparently intervened on his behalf last year, though he had signed Charter-77, the founding statement of Czechoslovak dissidents.

Mr Duray was apparently the only member of Czechoslovakia's Hungarian minority who did sign, as the minority does not often make the news. The minority is one of seven "nationalities" recognised by Czechoslovak law, each of which is given the right to primary and secondary schools with teaching in its own language, and its own cultural activities and press.

The nationalities -- the others are Czech, Slovak, German, Ukrainian or Ruthenian, Russian, and Polish -- also have proportional representation in the Federal Parliament, where the Hungarian minority has 19 of 350 seats.

OBZINA ENDS VISIT TO WEST SLOVAK REGION

LD182244 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier, chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, ended his visit to the West Slovak region. He held talks with Ignac Janak, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee, leading secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee about the tasks of development of science and technology, especially in agriculture and electrotechnical industry. He visited the United Farming Cooperative in Voderady, the mechanization and automatization research institute in Nove Mesto nad Vahom, and the concern enterpriese Tesla Piestany.

WEST SLOVAK-USSR SARATOV OBLAST FRIENDSHIP DAYS

LD220637 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The days of friendship between the West Slovak region and the Saratov Oblast of the USSR opened today with a festive rally of the region's youth and working people, held in the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava. The 'days' were opened by Gejza Slapka, leading secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee. He welcomed Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other leading officials of the political and public life.

Particularly cordially he welcomed the delegation of the representative of the Saratov Oblast led by Vladimir Gusev, Saratov Oblast party committee first secretary. Also present was Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava.

Comrade Ignac Janak underlined the importance of mutual cooperation and expressed our working people's support for the peace policy of the USSR. He gave Comrade Gusev a gift from the working people of the West Slovak region: a bust of Klement Gottwald, an outstanding representative of the Czechoslovak people. Comrade Vladimir Gusev described successes achieved by the Saratov Oblast in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th [as heard] party congress and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

REGIONAL PARTY COMMITTEE REPORTS NEW SECRETARY

AU211201 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 84 p 2

["(SI)" - signed report: "Fulfilling and Overfulfilling the Plan in the Main Indexes; the CPCZ' Central Bohemian Regional Committee Convened"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 17 May -- The CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee discussed this Wednesday [16 May] in Prague the tasks connected with ensuring the conclusions adopted by the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session. The deliberations were attended by Zbynek Sojak, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

The report of the CPCZ Regional Committee Presidium stated that in the Central Bohemian Region the entry into this year had been successful. The results achieved to date testify to the possibility of fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan in all decisive indexes. During the first quarter, goods worth 0.6 of the working day, over and above the plan, have been successfully produced for the domestic market and for export needs.

The deliberations pointed out that the good results are being weakened in several sectors by persistent shortcomings, for instance in the handling of reserves, in the fulfillment of economic contracts, or in the lower effectiveness of basic assets. The common denominator here is the persistent low standards of management and control, the lack of technological and working discipline, and the persistent manifestations of inertia and routine with an insufficiently active approach to the new demands.

The economic, party, and trade union bodies have special responsibility for the further development of the metallurgical complex; one of the main demands there is that of raising the utility properties of products, and of reducing their weight, while retaining their functional properties.

The CPCZ Central Bohemian Regional Committee relieved Frantisek Hanus of his function as Regional Committee secretary, in connection with his being entrusted with other tasks. Antonin Koelbl was elected new CPCZ REgional Committee secretary.

COLOTKA ON ECONOMIC TASKS IN CENTRAL SLOVAKIA

LD211623 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee discussed at its meeting in Banska Bystrica today tasks and development of the engineering, electrotechnical and metallurgical industries in Central Slovakia following the 16th CPCZ Congress. A report delivered at the meeting said that during the 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the volume of production in these branches has grown by almost 25 percent, with a concurrent reduction in the consumption of fuel, energy, and metals. A low share of production with high technological and economic parameters and material, energy, and labor intensity of certain products still persists. Hence the need to make more consistent use of the new manufacturing engineering capacities, to innovate technological processes, and to make use of computer and graphic systems, which are the guarantee of the reduction of weight and the like.

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, spoke during the ensuing debate, in connection with the demanding economic tasks, about higher demands on the work of not only of the leading but also the entire management systems.

He stressed that greater emphasis must also be placed on the execution and effectiveness of the right of control by party organizations over economic management.

LAG IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

AU181519 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 May 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Information" column: "Power Engineers' Aktiv"]

[Text] An aktiv of workers of the fuel and energy sector in Prague yesterday assessed the results achieved in the sphere of capital construction of the fuel and energy base last year. The construction branches of the coal and gas industries fulfilled their tasks with respect to both value [hodnotove vyjadreni] and material [vecne plneni] volume. However, the sector did not fulfill the capital investment plan -- and that by almost Kcs700 million. Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, stressed at the aktiv that the lag in the construction of nuclear power plants is to be particularly blamed for this failure. Despite that, several important projects were finished last year. The minister emphasized, among other things, the importance of work initiative in capital construction.

ASSISTANCE TO UNICEF, SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

DW211229 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 May 84

[From Inge Uesseler's radio discussion program]

[Text] Next comes a postcard written by Falk Braumann from Leipzig. It reads in part: "I recently heard a report on accomplishments by the international children's relief funds, UNICEF, in Latin American countries. Are we also participating in such actions?"

Yes, we do, that is to say since 10 years ago, when our country declared its readiness for cooperation in UNICEF. By the way, this happened immediately after we had become a member of the United Nations. Since then a National UNICEF Committee has existed in our country. Its president is Prof Werner Ludwig, senior medical officer, who was president of the GDR Red Cross for many years. There are regular working visits during which concrete measures for needy children are agreed on, which for instance include complementary programs for the supply of medicines, vaccines, and the like.

In addition, the government makes an annual voluntary contribution to this UN relief organization. We also participate, as you may have noticed, in the annual sale of UNICEF greeting cards, which are offered each year from October through November in department stores and in the pertinent special shops.

However, it must also be said that it is not only via UNICEF that we render assistance to needy children all over the world. Children, above all in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are constantly and effectively supported by the Solidarity Committee. Thus, for instance, commodities worth M30 million were handed over in 1983, which are urgently needed over there, including infant food, children's wear, school materials, equipment for nurseries and kindergartens, medical technology, and entire medical installations. This way we all render active help through our solidarity donations so as to overcome the colonial heritage and to start a new life.

However, one thing must also be clear: as inevitable as solidarity help and as valuable as the work of UNICEF for mitigating the worst misery of hunger and suffering children in the world may be decisive, improvements are possible only through fundamental social transformations in the pertinent countries. This was unequivocally proven in Cuba and Nicaragua.

COMMUNIQUE ON SED DELEGATION VISIT TO ISRAEL

AU161455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 84 p 6

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel [CPI], a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED, stayed in Israel from 29 April to 8 May 1984.

During its stay, the delegation was received for talks by Me'ir Vilner, general secretary of the CPI Central Committee, and Tawfiq Tubi, deputy general secretary of the CPI Central Committee. It conveyed cordial militant greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the CPI leadership.

The SED Central Committee delegation had a comprehensive exchange of views and experiences on basic questions of the international situation and on the situation in both countries with a CPI Central Committee delegation headed by Wolf Ehrlich, chairman of the Central Control Commission of the CPI, and which included George Toubi, Central Committee secretary and head of the Committee for International Relations, as well as Abraham Levenbroun, Central Committee member. The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, resulted in complete agreement on all questions that were discussed.

The SED representatives reported on the purposeful development of the GDR in the 35th year of its existence. They stressed that the party -- based on the creative activities of the entire people -- will further focus its policy on unversally strengthening the GDR and on successfully implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress regarding further shaping the developed socialist society.

Political stability, steady economic growth, continuation of the social policy for the benefit of the people, strengthening the fraternal alliance with the USSR, and deepening cooperation with the CEMA member-states are the foundations for an efficient contribution of the GDR to securing world peace.

The CPI delegation reported on the effects on Israel's population of the war and occupation policy of the ruling forces: The political, economic, social, and moral crisis is aggravating, real income is decreasing, the class polarization of society is deepening. At the same time, the class struggle is becoming more intense and the opposition of broad circles of workers and intellectuals to the war in Lebanon is increasing. The CPI delegation reported on the struggle of the party for consolidating the unity of the democratic and peace-loving forces of Israel and for intensifying the struggle against aggression and occupation, for a just solution of the Palestinian problem, for a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, and against the strategic alliance of Israel with U.S. imperialism. The CPI defends the living standard and the democratic rights of the working people, it struggles against the discrimination of the Arab population of Israel, and against the disgraceful ideology and practice of racism.

Both parties agreed that world peace is most severely endangered by the confrontation and intensive armament policy of the most aggressive ruling circles of imperialist states. The escalation of the nuclear arms race pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, increases the danger of a nuclear war with all its catastrophic consequences for mankind, for life on earth in general.

Both parties are convinced that an improvement of the international situation on the basis of the proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states is possible. A prerequisite for this is that all attempts by imperialism to gain military superiority are stopped, that negotiations on international questions of dispute are constructively conducted and with the political will to achieve positive results, and that the vital interests of the people, the concerns of peace and security in the world are fully considered.

Both parties support the idea of the 1983 Berlin International Karl Marx Conference that the cooperation of communist, social-democratic, and socialist parties as well as of all peace and antiwar forces can make an important contribution to preventing a nuclear world war instigated by imperialism. In this connection they praised the activities of the worldwide peace movement which has become stronger recently and which unites the broadest political and social forces.

Both parties uphold the view that the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe represents a new phase of the nuclear arms race and that this has further aggravated the international situation. They demand a stop to the deployment of new nuclear U.S. first strike weapons in Western Europe and the withdrawal of the already deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles that do not threaten solely the peoples of Europe.

They consider agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security as particularly urgent. They expect that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will bring about constructive results in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. They are convinced that a change to disarmament, detente, and peace is possible.

Both parties refer to the dangers that emanate from the continuing tensions in the Middle East for world peace. They condemn the imperialist hegemonist policy of the United States which declares this region the "zone of its vital interests," tries to include it in NATO's radius of action, and interferes in the internal affairs of the states of the region. They call for the elimination of the military presence of the United States in the region. They oppose the adventurist policy of confrontation and intensive armament of the present U.S. Administration -- which also for the Middle East conjures up the danger that a nuclear world conflict can be initiated there.

Both parties take the view that it would be in the interest of the Israeli people if the Government of Israel stopped the aggressive plans and threats against Syria in accordance with the UN decisions. They jointly demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli Army from Lebanon and the ending of the interference of Israel in the internal affairs of this country that contradicts international law.

Both parties speak out in favor of a just political solution of the Middle East conflict. They demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied since 1967, the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to create an independent state, and the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their home country in agreement with the UN decisions and the guarantee of the right of existence of all states of the region including the State of Israel. They reaffirm their conviction that the Middle East conflict can only be solved through collective efforts by convening an international conference with the participation of the USSR, the United States, and all interested sides, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

During the visit of the SED delegation to the CPI, measures to further deepen the fraternal relations existing between the parties for decades on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism were discussed. Durings its visit to Israel, the SED delegation had meetings with representatives of the United Workers' Party (MPAAM), the General Association of the Working People in the Country of Israel (Histadrut) and the movement "Peace Now."

The SED delegation visited the CPI regional organization of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Acre, Nazareth, and Haifa as well as the Triangle and was briefed on various aspects of the work and the struggle of the host party in these regions.

The guest delegation participated in demonstrations and rallies on May Day in various places in the country. It was received for talks by the city councils of Nazareth and Taibe and met with leading representatives of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality. The SED Central Committee delegation expressed appreciation for the hospitality shown to it by the CPI.

BEIL MEETS FRENCH PREMIER, OPENS TECHNOLOGY DAYS

LD220812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Paris, 21 May (ADN) -- French Premier Pierre Mauroy received in Paris on Monday Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary, for lengthy talks.

Dr Gerhard Beil conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and handed the French premier an invitation from the chairman of the Council of State to visit the GDR. Pierre Mauroy accepted the invitation with thanks and reciprocated the greetings.

During the talks, the two men proceeded from a positive balance sheet in the economic relations between the two countries, as agreed on unanimously at the beginning of the year in mutual assessments in Paris during Guenter Mittag's stay there. The French premier expressed the great interest of his country in a steady continuation of the successfully progressing economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. He paid tribute to the manifold activities of the GDR, particularly the Fifth Technology Days taking place in Paris and a number of other French cities, which would open up many opportunities for fruitful cooperation in new areas and thus provide fresh incentives for jointly seeting aims for economic cooperation in the years to come. In this context it was stressed that the extended economic relations also represented an effective contribution to preserving and safeguarding peace in Europe and aimed at achieving a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders.

Today in Paris Dr Gerhard Beil also opened the Fifth Technology Days of the GDR in France. Laurent Fabius, French minister of research and industry, is the patron of the event. On behalf of the French Government, Secretary of State Jean Le Garrec wished the GDR technology days full success. He spoke in appreciative terms of the GDR as an efficient and reliable trading partner and reiterated the great interest in long-term dynamic development of technical and economic relations.

French Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman discussed with Dr Gerhard Beil the demands made on the goods transport of the two countries in order to cope with the growing exchange.

There was also a meeting with Yvon Gattaz, president of the National Council of French Employees, as well as with presidents and general directors of French concerns and banks. Dr Werner Fleck, GDR ambassador in France, took part in the talks.

STOPH AVOWS SOLIDARITY TO MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER

LD212345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- The GDR will continue in the future its solidarity with Mozambique and with all the states fighting for social progress. This was asserted by Prime Minister Willi Stoph in Berlin on Monday in the course of the talks which he had with Graca Machel, Mozambique's minister of education and culture. In view of the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, including the apartheid regime in South Africa, he showed the GDR's complete understanding for Mozambique's efforts to enforce the principles of peaceful coexistence in southern Africa. Mrs Machel thanked him for the constant support of the GDR and evaluated the passing on of the manifold experiences, particularly in the sphere of education, as significant assistance to the people of Mozambique.

FISCHER WELCOMES TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD220614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- Beji Caid Es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, arrived Monday on an official visit to the GDR. His visit follows an invitation by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, who welcomed his guest and his entourage at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

HONECKER MEETS WITH DEPARTING SRV AMBASSADOR

LD211422 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] In Berlin today, Erich Honecker and Pham Van Kim, outgoing ambassador of the SRV to the GDR, praised the high level of friendly relations between the GDR and Vietnam. In the future too, all steps will be undertaken to further strengthen and deepen this good relationship. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council underlined the positive achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the creation of the material-technical basis of socialism. Erich Honecker also expressed recognition of SRV activities in strengthening international security. In this connection, he mentioned efforts to protect the people's power in the countries of Indochina and to create a peace zone in Southeast Asia.

TISCH HOLDS HELSINKI TALKS WITH SSDP OFFICIAL

LD161634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Helsinki, 16 May (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, and Erkki Likanen, secretary general of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SSDP], in a friendly meeting held in Helsinki today, stated their determination to continue the struggle for peace and against the escalation of nuclear armament, and for disarmament with new, even greater efforts. In this connection, cooperation between the Communists and Social Democrats had far-reaching and topical significance. They praised the good relations between the SSDP and the SED. Harry Tisch conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee for SSDP Chairman Kalevi Sorsa. Erkki Likanen also asked that Kalevi's warm greetings be returned.

Communique Issued

LD162139 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The FDGB and the Finnish trade unions believe that by virtue of its nature the trade union movement is a peace movement. A communique published today on the visit of several days to Finland of the FDGB delegation, led by Harry Tisch, points to the great contemporary responsibility. The international situation, which has been aggravated by the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, is causing great concern. In this most grave situation all possibilities must be used to ensure that the Euromissiles are dismantled and conditions created for the resumption of negotiations. Both organizations continue to see the Finnish proposal for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in northern Europe and the initiative by Sweden on creation of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons on both sides of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact as an important step toward detente. Both sides said they were very satisfied at the announcement of Erich Honecker's state visit to Finland.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

AU171314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin, (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following telegram to Veselin Djuranovic, newly elected president of the SFRY Presidency:

Distinguished Comrade Djuranovic:

On your election as president of the SFRY Presidency, I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council as well as on my own behalf.

At the same time, I would like to express my profound conviction that the relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY will also in the future continue to successfully develop and consolidate in the interest of peace and socialism, for the benefit of our states and peoples.

Distinguishing Comrade Djuranovic, I wish you much creative vigor, success, and personal well-being in your responsible activity.

SFRY ANTIFASCIST GROUP RECEIVED BY AXEN

LD171817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1351 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- The Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR [Antifa Committee] and the Federation of Veterans of the National Liberation War Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] want to deepen their cooperation. This was expressed at a discussion between the Central Executive of the Antifa Committee and a SUBNOR delegation. The discussion focused on the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation and the joint struggle for securing peace and disarmament.

Both organizations, which have been linked for decades by fraternal cooperation, attach great significance to the calling of a European conference on security, disarmament, and cooperation between international organizations of former resistance fighters and veterans, and will make their contribution to its passing off successfully. This conference will take place in Belgrade this October at the invitation of SUBNOR.

The SUBNOR delegation, led by President of the Federal Board Bojan Polam, which is in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Antifa Committee, saw for itself in Berlin and in Dresden Bezirk the successful development of socialism in the 35th year of the GDR's existence.

The SUBNOR delegation was received on Thursday for a friendly talk by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Hermann Axen informed the guests about some current issues of domestic and foreign policy in the GDR.

The meeting was also attended by Yugoslav Ambassador Ljubomir Majeric and Chairman of the Executive of the Antifa Committee Otto Funke.

HONECKER MEETS ROMANIAN ENVOY FOR FAREWELL VISIT

LD220643 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today pointed to the steady development of the fraternal relations between the GDR and Romania. During the farewell audience by Ambassador Gheorghe Tache, Erich Honecker extended thanks for the [word indistinct] contribution to the friendly cooperation between the two states.

STOPH MEETS CSSR TRANSPORT MINISTER IN BERLIN

LD220610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- The GDR and the CSSR will work more strongly for the joint peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states and further deepen their bilateral cooperation. This was reaffirmed by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Federal Minister of Transport of the CSSR Vladimir Blazek during a talk in Berlin today. They said that in this connection cooperation of the two economies in the field of science and technology was of increasing importance. During their meeting the two politicians stressed the role of the transport system and the raising of its efficiency in the further development of cooperation and in international travel and foreign trade.

CSL DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH HERRMANN

AU171326 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [15 May] a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL), headed by its chairman Zbynek Zalman, was received by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The CSSR guests are staying in the GDR for an exchange of experiences at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the CDU.

Participating in the talks were Ladislav Kopriva, CSL deputy chairman; Dr Josef Andras, CSL secretary general; Dr Jaroslav Rejlek, councillor and minister at the CSSR Embassy in the GDR; Max Sefrin, CDU deputy chairman; and Waldemar Pilz, SED Central Committee section head.

SPORTS ORGANIZATION BEGINS SEVENTH CONGRESS

Participants Listed

LD182246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- The Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Congress of the GDR sports organization DTSB [German Gymnastics and Sports Association] began in Berlin on Friday. Until Sunday, some 1,200 delegates will be discussing the aims and tasks of the socialist sports organization for the second half of the eighties. The participants in the meeting welcomed with warm applause Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership. Together with Erich Honecker, the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive; Eberhard Aurich, secretary of the FDJ Central Council; and other leading figures in the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front took their place on the rostrum.

Honecker's Greetings Message

LD182243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0203 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- SED Central Committee has paid tribute to the outstanding balance of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association (DTSB).

In a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day of the DTSB, the achievements of the sports day in 1978 which take a worthy place in the successful development of the SED, which promotes overall social life, and aims at the good of the people and securing peace.

The sum total of their many good works is a vivid expression of the allegiance of the sportsmen and women to this policy. The more than 3.4 million members of the DTSB have made great achievements in their jobs, in learning, in the country's defense, and in sports the address says.

The Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth Children and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR have impressively demonstrated the greater breadth, the great effect, and the high performance of sports in the GDR. They are a manifestation of joy in living, of the commitment of young people and sportsmen to socialism and peace, the address notes.

"In many sports, our sportsmen are at the very top in world ranking. Through behavior creditable to the state and high sporting achievements, they worthily represent our socialist fatherland in the Olympic games and other international competitions. The consistent support of the DTSB of the GDR for the implementation of the Olympic idea, for peace, international friendship, and fair sporting competition earns great international respect," the letter continues.

Great demands are also made of the socialist sports organizations in the further shaping of developed socialist society. What is important is to strengthen the mass character of sport and to actively continue to promote high sporting achievements.

Ewald on Sports, Olympics

LD182315 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 18 May 84

[Excerpts] This afternoon the Seventh Gymnastics and Sport Congress of the GDR sports organization DTSB began in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin with the report of its president, Manfred Ewald.

[Begin Ewald recording] Sports need peace. However, it is equally true -- and it becomes clearer to all of us every day -- that we must work together even more actively for peace. This applies to sports in the GDR and also to world sports. We want to aim even more strongly than before for the opportunities of international sports to be used precisely for peaceful purposes, fully in the spirit of the Olympic Charter, which demands that youth be educated through sports in the spirit of better mutual understanding and friendship, and that a contribution be made in this way toward the creation of a better and more peaceful world.

As regards our international activities, it may be said that as in the past we shall also in the future strongly support the preservation and strengthening of peace and international understanding. On the basis of this aim, the DTSB has in the past done everything to do justice to this fundamental humanist principle of sports and its unifing character. We have always supported cooperation in accordance with the principles of equal rights, mutual advantage, respect, and recognition. Today our socialist sports organization has links with more than 90 national sports organizations and institutions in numerous countries. The DTSB of the GDR will continue to make its contribution to the development of international sports and support the international sports organizations and federations in their activities aimed at spreading sports disciplines, progress, and further democratization. We support the activities of the United Nations and UNESCO in international sports.

We shall do everything to strengthen the Olympic movement, whereby the observance of the Olympic Charter and a democratic approach to the ruling of all questions, in accordance with the principle of a political and geographical balance, play an important part. [applause]

Dear friends, the U.S. Administration and the Organizing Committee of the Los Angeles Olympic games have created a situation that makes the participation of the sportsmen and women of the GDR in the 1984 Olympic games impossible. As you know, the GDR National Olympic Committee [NOC] announced and gave the reasons for this in a declaration on 10 May. It is also noted there that the GDR NOC has always valued the Olympic games as a worldwide symbol of international understanding, of the preservation of peace and friendship among sportsmen of all continents, and that itself acts in this spirit. Our sportsmen and women have also purposefully prepared themselves for the Los Angeles Olympics. However, the protection of their honor, their dignity, and their lives has absolute priority.

It is, however, not possible under the current condition, with the propaganda and slander, and the political and criminal attacks that would endanger the security and health of our team. We can say here with a good conscience that we have repeatedly tried in the past years to draw the attention of the IOC and its president, Samaranch, and of the Organizing Committee of the Los Angeles Olympics and the president of this private institution, Mr Ueberroth, in numerous conversations and letters -- official and unofficial, I can tell you -- to the urgent need for observance of the Olympic Charter and the rules of the international federation. The GDR NOC has tried in many ways to help stop the dangerous course directed at violating the Olympic Charter, which the U.S. Administration and the Organizing Committee have pursued. Of course, we have pointed our that this course would have a bad ending and was endangering the Olympic community. However, our warning, like those from many other countries and international federations, were not heeded. For that reason, the GDR NOC saw itself forced to reach a decision not to participate, when it became clear that the violations of the requirements of the Olympic Charter and the rules of the international federations and the customs of international sport was not being stopped but stepped up.

We shall continue to strive to support the IOC in its efforts to implement the democratic principles and the observation of the Olympic Charter.

Participants' Comments

LD192214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0739 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- The Seventh GDR Gymnastics and Sports Congress of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association (DTSB) continued its discussions on Saturday morning in Berlin. The discussion centers on the socialist sports organizations tasks in the further shaping of developed socialist society in the second half of the eighties. The DTSB proposed in its report to the 1,200 delegates that the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Childrens' and Youth Spartakiad be staged in Leipzig in 1987. The congress participants welcomed with warm applause SED Central Committee Politburo members Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, and Konrad Naumann at the start of their second day of discussions.

The head of the Council of Ministers delegation, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, conveyed warm greetings from the GDR Council of Ministers and its chairman, Willi Stoph. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers assured the delegates that the government will continue to do everything to comprehensively promote the further development of physical culture and sports. He praised the impressive results achieved in recreational sports. The DTSB will also continue to be given wide-ranging support by the central and local state organs in the solution of its tasks.

Since the Sixth Gymnastics and Sports Congress of 1978, 2,285 sports facilities, including 638 sports fields, 1,004 sports halls, and 37 swimming pools have been opened for the public. The fund of capital for sports facilities had increased to over M3.1 billion over the past few years.

Olympic champion in walking, Hartwig Gauder, reported on his experiences and events during last year's international match against the United States in Los Angeles and concluded: "Although I would have supported the Olympic games under normal conditions, I would like to state clearly: The U.S. Administration and the organizers of the Olympic games in Los Angeles have destroyed the basis for our and for my participation." He spoke on behalf of all athletes and said: "We share a united view and fully support the NOC's decision. We assure you that we will make use of the next few weeks in order to prove the potential of GDR athletes with top international performances."

On behalf of the FDJ and its 'Ernst Thaelmann' Pioneer organization, Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ central Council, thanked all DTSB officials, trainers, exercise leaders, and organizers of sports for the great help and support extended in the communist upbringing of young people and children in the "FDJ peace pledge." The youth of the GDR are consistently brought up in the spirit of the high ideals of peace and international understanding under the leadership of the SED, the DTSB, and FDJ. FDJ members are thus filled with anger that the United States is trampling the Olympic ideals underfoot and that the participation of GDR sportsmen and women in the summer games has been made impossible.

On behalf of the FDJ Central Council and in agreement with the DTSB national executive, Eberhard Aurich invited the athletes to a meeting during the GDR national youth festival at Whitsun in Berlin. He supported the proposal to review the joint sports program of the DTSB, FDGB, and FDJ in order to further promote regular sports activities among young people. In conclusion, Eberhard Aurich assured that the FDJ will make an active contribution to the success of the major national festival culture and sport in 1987 in Leipzig.

Krenz Address

LD201512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- The positive development of popular sports and the outstanding results of competitive sportsmen and women have further strengthened the GDR's reputation as a nation very closely tied to sports. This was stated by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Congress. The speaker conveyed to the delegates of the Gymnastics and Sports Congress the warm thanks of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

The Olympic medals of the unforgotten games of Moscow, the winter games of Lake Placid and Sarajevo, the world champion titles and world records, the Lorbeer European championships and top national performances, the successful development of the Spartakiad movement of children and young people, and the mass sports activities are based on the firm foundation of our workers' and peasants' state, which enables all people to develop their talents freely, the speaker said.

The unerring policy of our party, with which the meaning of socialism is visibly linked for everyone, to do everything for the welfare of the people, has also given the socialist sports movement decisive new impulses.

Egon Krenz continued: Who is not filled with pride to live in and help shape a state in which the people's longing for peace and the policy of the ruling class coincide, which is the first and only German state that does not make territorial demands on others, which in firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and as an organic element on the socialist community of state on the dividing line between the two world systems plays a decisive role in the fact that the European peoples have experienced the longest period of peace in their modern history.

Who is not filled with pride and satisfaction to live in a state of peace and socialism and bear individual responsibility in it, in a state which, the class opponent maliciously mocked, would not "experience, let alone survive" the year 1950 and which today, despite great world economic difficulties, is one of the 10 strongest industrialized nations in the world, is a valued trade partner world-wide, and disposes over the intellectual potential and material resources to be able to guarantee the necessary future growth in output.

In the history book of our socialist fatherland the GDR's sportsmen and women have also written unforgotten pages, the speaker said. The forthcoming National Youth Festival, the FDJ meeting, which is also a festival of sportsmen, will once more underline how closely particularly the younger generation feels allied to our socialist fatherland.

Egon Krenz referred to the unanimous pledge of the GDR citizens to the local election on 6 May for the continuation of the course of the 10th congress of political stability, economic dynamism, and the unity of economic and social policy. The growth in output in the GDR economy, which was sustained also in the first 4 months of this year, demonstrates the stability and forward-looking nature of our concept. Our people are fulfilling their desire to make the GDR's anniversary year the most successful year in the history of our Republic. The actions of the working people are characterized by the recognition that a strong and reliably protected socialism is a decisive precondition for being able to live in peace in the future, too.

Egon Krenz continued: With the deployment of its missiles of aggression in Western Europe, the U.S. Administration has deliberately stepped up the arms race and has aggravated the international situation. It is continuing its policy of strength and is seeking to impose its ideas on other people by force.

The international peace movement is becoming broader. Increasing numbers of people are recognizing that more weapons do not mean more security. Many can well distinguish between the constructive and flexible offers of negotiation of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the one hand, and the United States' verbal statements of willingness for dialogue with which it seeks to hide from world public opinion how little it was, right from the start, and is still today, interested in a real agreement according to the principle of equality and equal security.

Those who are possessed by this aggressive spirit cannot make anyone believe that they are really interested in peace, the speaker continued. In politics, actions count, and there is a lack of concrete actions for peace on the part of the United States. This is also demonstrated by the most recent examples. The atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism that has developed, and one may even say, was consciously stirred up in Los Angeles by certain circles is a logical consequence of a policy which damns the USSR, the socialist countries, indeed all of us as an "evil empire." These people speak at every opportunity with unctuous words of human rights and at the same time deprive the sporting youth of the world of the most natural right, to measure their potential in fair competition. They have poisoned the Olympics, the festival of peace of young sportsmen of the world with a hysteria of hatred among nations.

In agreement with the sportsmen and women, the GDR's National Olympic Committee has drawn its conclusions from this, he stated. It has underlined that no one could accept responsibility for sending off our team to competitions which are to proceed not according to the rules of Olympia but according to the discriminatory demands of the White House and the laws of profit. Those who deliberately and purposefully undermine all possibilities for a fair and equal sports competition of the best in the world should not be surprised when the question is raised whether these machinations are not also determined by a nationalistic fear of having to experience the superiority, on their own American soil, of the sportsmen and women from the socialist countries in many Olympic contests.

The world knows what a good home the Olympic idea has in the GDR. In future too we will abide by the Olympic Charter and do everything to strengthen the Olympic movement. In the GDR each sportsman is preparing for his competition in the spirit of international understanding and peace. Here sport is cultivated and promoted as a symbol of friendship between peoples. Here, as Comrade Erich Honecker underlined at the reception for the successful contestants at the Olympic winter games in Sarajevo, the peace-promoting contribution of sport is valued. Here sportsmen and women are honored as ambassadors of peace.

The Politburo member underlined: The safeguarding of peace is paramount. For this reason the GDR has intensified its activities and is willing to remain in business-like dialogue with all political forces who are prepared for understanding. All speakers underlined the great praise of the sportsmen and women, indeed the entire population of our country, for the personal commitment of Comrade Erich Honecker to the cause of peace. In our peace policy we are pursuing the concept of the Seventh SED Central Committee Plenum that it is in every case better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once. It goes without saying that one must be guided by realities at the negotiating table and not by political illusions based on revanchist dreams. The GDR's sovereignty never was, is not, and never will be a subject for negotiation. Our stable workers' and peasants' state in alliance with the Soviet Union and all socialist states vouches for this.

We are using the platform of the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Congress to underline once again: The appeal by the Warsaw Pact states to NATO for the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty is a constructive peace contribution which meets with the full support of all citizens of the German Democratic Republic, Egon Krenz said.

World development had made clear over recent years the extent of density in performance in all types of sport. It has not become easier to achieve victory and high places in the major international competitions. The successes of the sportsmen and women whose outstanding performances have again and again filled our population with great joy and pride must thus be regarded all the more highly. The Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Congress met these high demands and has pointed to constructive ways for the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress in the sphere of physical culture and sport, Egon Krenz said. Our party supports the proposal to stage the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Childrens' and Youth Spartakiad between 27 July and 2 August 1987 in Leipzig. A living tradition of our socialist sportmovement will thus be carried on.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES YOUTH INITIATION CEREMONY

LD131446 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] The young people of the GDR were called upon today by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann to help make socialism stronger and peace more secure.

The SED Central Committee Politburo member told participants of the youth initiation ceremony in Neubrandenburg: "When peace and socialism demand the hands, minds, and hearts of young people, one must not stand on the outside." The speaker referred to the GDR's successful 35 years of development which have also left their mark on the villages of Mecklenburg. These successes were based on the diligent and often self-sacrificing labor of the working people. The young people are called on to realize and continue what the best representatives of the people have already sought and fought for over generations, for which they made sacrifices and for which many gave up their lives. This weekend over 69,000 young girls and boys were admitted to adulthood in youth initiation ceremonies in the GDR.

BRIEFS

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION — On Monday [7 May] a delegation of the main executive committee of the leather trade union in the DGB headed by the first chairman of this trade union, Wilhelm Kappelmann, arrived for an information visit of several days at the invitation of Charlotte Bombal, chairman of the central executive committee of the industrial trade union for textiles, clothing, and leather. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 84 p 2 AU]

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS — At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a delegation of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] headed by Adilia Eva Solis, member of the general assembly of the FSLN National Directorate and deputy department head for agitation and propaganda of the National Directorate, is visiting the GDR to study ideological work. The delegation visited Neubrandenburg Bezirk and had talks in the National Council of the GDR National Front, with representatives of the GDR media, and with Heinz Geggel, member of the Central Committee and head of the Agitation Department. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 84 p 2 AU]

SOVIET, POLISH NAVAL VISIT — The missile destroyer Neukrotimiy and the antisubmarine vessel Bodriy of the USSR's Baltic Fleet as well as the missile destroyer Warszawa of the Polish Navy have arrived in Rostock. There will be many meetings between the crews of the friendly navies, members of the People's Navy, and the citizens of Rostock in the next few days. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5/6 May 84 p 1 AU]

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION — With the commissioning of the 10-kilometer railroad section between Arnstadt and Neudietendorf, in Erfurt Bezirk, on 15 May electrification work was completed three weeks ahead of schedule by FDJ youth collectives and their cooperation partners. Electrification of the line, which was completed in only 10 and 1/2 months, included the sinking of some 400 foundations, the setting up of 366 railroad poles, and the installation of an automatic remote control system. The electrified Arnstadt-Neudietendorf line enables passengers and freight traffic from Berlin to Meininger without interruption through a change in traction. Electrification of the line is one of the youth projects with which the FDJ contributes to its forthcoming festival and to the GDR's 35th anniversary. A total of 80 youth brigades are currently working at railroad-electrification sites in the Berlin area, the northern part of the GDR, and between Magdeburg and Stendal. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 15 May DW]

MATERIAL ECONOMY — In preparation for GDR's 35th anniversary, the 1,700 working people of the Berlin-Koepenick cable works achieved a 113 percent increase in net production mainly through exceeding planned prime cost decreases. The targets were exceeded by roughly 10 percent. That represents a savings of 110 tons of copper, 36 tons of polyethylene, and 26 tons of polyvinyl chloride. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 15 May 84 DW]

KULIKOV ARRIVES TO INSPECT ARMY MANEUVERS

LD212043 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The designated cadres and troops of the Hungarian People's Army, with the help of reserves, in the coming days will carry out field maneuvers according to the annual training plan. Some 8,000 will take part in the maneuvers. Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, has arrived in Hungary to inspect the maneuver, at the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

SUMMARY OF HORN VISIT TO ARGENTINA 15-20 MAY

LD212054 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- Invited by the Argentine Communist Party, Gyula Horn, head of Foreign Affairs Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, visited Argentina from May 15 to 20.

Gyula Horn held talks with Jorge Pereyra, Fanny Edelman, Rubens Iscaro and Fernando Nadra, members of the Argentine Communist Party Political Committee and secretaries of the Central Committee. They gave briefs of the parties and countries, and discussed international issues and the opportunities for the development of bilateral relations. The head of the Foreign Affairs Department also held talks with Luis Caceres, general secretary of the Civil Radical Union, Italo Luder, leader of the Justicialist Party (Peronist), Oscar Alende, president of the National Committee of the Intransigent Party, and Nestor Vicente, general secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, heads of Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and heads of parliamentary factions, Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the House of Representatives, Dante Caputo, foreign minister, and Antonio Troccoli, minister of the interior. In the course of talks with party and state leaders the parties discussed international issues and Argentine-Hungarian relations.

REPORTER DESCRIBES SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

LD221041 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] On Sunday night our colleage Miklos Keleti returned from three countries of Indochina. Several programs will be made from what he saw and experienced. Now, by way of a quick preview, Eva Vertes asks him about his first impressions:

[Begin recording] [Vertes] We received a few dispatches from the first stage of your visit about 3 weeks ago, and these were broadcast on this program. In those dispatches you reported that hostilities flared up again on the Chinese-Vietnamese border at exactly the time of your arrival. In your opinion, how were these reports received by the Vietnamese population, which is presumably thoroughly fed up with battles and war? Can the tension be felt in the larger cities?

[Keleti] These most recent Chinese actions primarily affected the 1,400 km-long border region.

[Vertes] How far is this from the capital, Hanoi, for example?

[Keleti] Lang Son is about 150 km from Hanoi, and there were rather heavy battles in this region during the war in 1979. These present Chinese artillery attacks were different in character from the actions in 1979, and the Vietnamese defensive units were prepared for and anticipated these attacks. Everyday life in Hanoi went on as usual, but at the same time the state of permanent readiness was maintained, and Vietnam has unfortunately become fairly accustomed to this state of readiness.

[Vertes] I believe that the economic situation in the country is grave. To what extent has this permanent state of danger contributed to this?

[Keleti] This neither war nor peace situation is felt in several areas. First, the permanent energy situation, which is exacerbated by the fact that not all the power stations destroyed by the Chinese have returned to operation. Thus the operation, or shortcomings in the operation, of the Vietnamese economy is almost completely determined by the permanent energy shortage. And the supply of raw materials is patchy. Vietnam has not yet been able to get over earlier war losses and it is in this area that the direct effects of tension can be felt most acutely.

With regard to the more important sector of the Vietnamese economy, agriculture, there have been favorable changes here. They managed to bring rice production up to 17 million [unit of measurement not specified] which is a record and which means self-sufficiency. At the same time I must immediately add that for the time being this does not mean any tangible change in the everyday per capita quotas or in the food situation of the big cities. There are very serious food problems and the food prices, compared to 1981, which is the last time I was able to obtain personal impressions, have risen 3-4 times and wages have indeed not changed since then.

[Vertes] China's dispute with Vietnam concerns the presence of Vietnam's Army in Kampuchea. To what extent can this be felt there, on the spot? And what is necessary for the condition which is stated in Hanoi thus: As soon as the security of the country makes this possible, Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn?

[Keleti] The basic situation since 1979, that is, since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime, has not really changed. Pol Pot has withdrawn with at least 30,000 of his soldiers to the Kampuchea-Thailand border area, and this is where smaller or larger scale offenses start from up to now. In recent times their commandos have infiltrated several larger towns in Kampuchea and they have set [word indistinct] stores on fire. And they have carried out similar acts of sabotage.

The direct antecedent of the Chinese attacks in fact was that this year, as in every dry season up to now, the Kampuchean People's Army, together with the Vietnamese forces there, carried out clearing-up military operations in the border territory and, according to information received in Vietnam which was confirmed in Kampuchea, they inflicted very serious blows on the Pol Pot bases. But these blows have only a limited effect because if the situation gets too hot for them they cross over to Thai territory, and for political reasons Vietnam respects Thailand's sovereignty. Extraordinary complications would result if they continued the pursuit. In this way Pol Pot is able to save a large part of his troops and military materials until the rainy season when ground conditions do not favor the Vietnamese forces equipped with heavy armaments and they are able to carry out these guerrilla type actions more freely. So this is the basic situation. Total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces is out of the question at present, although partial reduction is possible, because the departure of the Vietnamese would give the Pol Pot group an opportunity for immediate return.

[Vertes] As far as I know, you went to Kampuchea 4 years ago, so this time you were not looking at it as someone who was there for the first time. Can you make comparisons?

[Keleti] Kampuchea had revived suprisingly quickly by as early as 1980, and it was already a great experience then to visit the markets. One could not have believed it possible that almost everything could be obtained there. Since then, the relative abundance of goods has increasingly characterized Phnom Penh and the great markets of Phnom Penh. Naturally, goods arrive from Thailand. The government does not hinder the activity of private entrepreneurs, because they are aware that the supply of goods depends primarily on the private sector. In today's Kampuchea the state apparatus and the role of the state in the economy is rather restricted. The shortage of the specialists and cadres continues to be a problem and precisely because of these reasons they allow private entrepreneurs to operate freely. It is a sober policy that takes realities into account. A large number of small restaurants have opened in Phnom Penh since 1980, and it is certainly not insignificant that prices are much lower than in Vietnam. The reason for this is that there is a greater abundance of goods, so prices remain at a lower level.

[Vertes] So, speaking practically, the country has a peaceful character?

[Keleti] Phnom Penh is certainly peaceful and calm, but it must be noted that there is a curfew after 9:00 pm presently in force. At the same time, according to news and information gathered there, the situation is not like this in every major town. It is not so calm everywhere, and traveling to the countryside is still a complicated business for foreign journalists. One has to go through a long procedure to gain permission. This obviously suggests that in the provincial districts of the country security comparable to Phnom Penh does not exist.

[Vertes] I hope we shall hear more about all this in detail in the feature program. [end recording]

HAVASI ADVOCATES CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LD211842 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] At its last session in mid-April the Central Committee of the HSWP decid·l that further comprehensive measures were needed in the system of economic management. At that time a few-page summary of the main changes was issued announcing that two periodicals of the party would print the resolution in full. PARTELET, or PARTY LIFE, and TARSADALMI SZEMLE, or SOCIAL REVIEW, are now available and they also carry the main report by Ferenc Havasi, a Central Committee secretary, which provides an explanation concerning many details of the resolution. Vera Sarkany:

[Sarkany] Mr Havasi discussed in detail why it is indispensible to institute comprehensive changes in the economic management system. He argued it would give rise to many troubles if this solution would be delayed, because the currently slowly developing production is not enough to meet the country's foreign payment obligations and increase the living standard at one and the same time and no external resources are available to speed up economic growth. Hungary cannot expect a rapid improvement of the world market situation or the terms of drawing credit; and the country's economic relations with the socialist countries cannot be increased at a speeded up pace, since those countries are also faced with similar difficulties.

It means just one method of more rapid development is left open. Every factor hindering the increase in economic capacities has to be removed. Mr Havasi added that changes would have been necessary even if the country would not have been in such a hardpressed situation, because with the current methods of economic management the maintenance of the present level of performance is very difficult. A lack of change in the methods and institutions of economic management would lead to Hungary's lagging farther behind the best in the world and not just in technological advancement but also in living standards.

In conclusion Mr Havasi stressed that people are aware of that; and if they do not perceive a positive transformation, or do not see the perspectives of improvement, then the keenly protected domestic political stability may weaken.

These were the considerations that provided a basis for the Central Committee resolution to propose comprehensive changes in the economic regulators and the system of institutions. The changes point to the direction determined by the Central Committee of the party way back in the mid-1960's and taken up by the 1968 economic reform. The early model of socialism which the companies were supposed to fulfill, with the central plan targets laid down, could be operated only until [as heard] there was free and usable raw material and manpower resources available. But as soon as the efficiency of production became the only resource of expansion, a situation had to be created in which the companies were compelled to make an optimal use of the available resources.

Since 1968 the central plans have not included target fixtures on what the companies should produce and how much. Still the companies' dependence on state bodies remained and market competition continued to be limited, which meant that factory managements were not solely responsible for their decisions and were not confronted with the genuine operation and effects of the market.

The planned measures are meant to change that situation; first of all factory councils independent from the state authorities will control the activities of the managers, while the managers of the smaller companies will be elected. Simultaneously, the current quite rigid wage regulation will be gradually liberalized and a new system of prices introduced which will prevent the companies from making the consumers pay for their unjustifiably high costs. Where there is already genuine competition the market conditions determine the producer prices, and where there is a shortage of goods efforts are made to apply the world market prices.

The third set of the changes is aimed at promoting the flow of capital. So far the ministries and the National Bank granted development credit to the companies, while the aim now is that the creditors themselves should also take financial risks and be compelled to channel the development funds to the most promising enterprises while refusing to give in to other pressures and considerations. With this in mind small credit banks have been set up at the commission of larger companies and the idea was also raised that the National Bank should only retain the function of an issue bank. However, this idea was rejected and instead the functions of the issue bank and the activities linked with monetary policy will be separated from granting credit within the National Bank.

The document notes that these changes will be gradually introduced until 1990; but the new company councils will be set up already next year and some of the measures will also become effective in 1985, so that their effects will be seen when preparing the next FYP period, starting in 1986.

MSZMP CC STAND ON MACROMANAGEMENT REFORM

AU171430 Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 5 84 pp 3-14

["Stand Adopted by the MSZMP Central Committee on 17 April 1984 on Tasks of the Further Development of the Economic Macromanagement System"]

[Text] In accordance with the resolution of the 12th congress, the Central Committee has reviewed the functioning of our macromanagement system. Proceeding from our social and economic objectives, it has defined the tasks of the further development of our economic macromanagement system.

I.

The Central Committee emphasizes that a successfully functioning economic macromanagement system consistent with the country's endowments is an indispensable instrument for building a socialist society and attaining the objectives of economic policy. It is a fundamental requirement for macromanagement to be consistent with the country's economic development and further the accomplishment of the tasks of constructive work.

At the end of 1956 and in the summer of 1957, analyzing the position of society and the economy and taking into consideration the country's endowments, possibilities, and requirements, the MSZMP modified the previous economic policy in several fundamental areas and placed it on realistic foundations. It regarded, as an important driving force of development, raising the standard of living of the population in harmony with our material and economic possibilities and intensifying the activeness of the working people on the basis of incentive.

The Central Committee systematically attended to the development of the macromanagement system of the people's economy. Terminating the compulsory delivery of agricultural products and introducing contractual production and procurement constituted the first significant step. From as early as 1957, the development of the income of the working people was linked to enterprise results; with the 1959 price reform, a price system more closely reflecting input developed. Between 1963 and 1965, industrial directorates of intermediate macromanagement were discontinued and independent export rights were granted to several large enterprises. The cooperative movement was enriched by numerous new features. The consolidation of people's power; political, social, and economic consolidation; and the successful conclusion of the socialist reorganization of agriculture made this possible and the exhaustion of the reserves of extensive development and transition to an intensive phase of economic development have demanded that -- as an integral continuation of the previous steps -- we comprehensively reform the economic macromanagement system. Since the middle of the sixties, improving the effectiveness of economic activity has become a central issue of the development of the people's economy: improving productivity, rational husbandry of manpower, money, energy, and raw materials; bringing the qualitative elements of work to the fore; increasing the profitability of investments; fostering technical development; the application of scientific results in practice; improving the international competitiveness of our products; and, in the last analysis, bringing the productive capacity of the Hungarian economy closer to world standards.

In conformity with these tasks, it was the objective of the reform resolved in 1966 and introduced in 1968 to:

-- strengthen our socialist system and accelerate the attainment of our objectives, the building of a socialist society;

-- strengthen socialist ownership conditions and productive forces;

-- ensure that economic development takes place more according to plan and develop and modernize methods of socialist planned economic activity;

-- enhance the independence of socialist enterprises, make the principle of material interest and socialist waging prevail more effectively, and more intensively actuate enterprises and working people to exacting and better quality work; and

-- promote the work of society as a whole becoming more effective and that, within it, the work of all economic units becoming better organized.

At the beginning, making the fundamental principles of the economic reform consistently prevail in practice was hampered by the fact that central economic management was not always able to effectively fulfill its functions, and part of the enterprises was not yet able to meet the new and greater requirements. Later, the changes that developed in the world economy -- the restructuring of price proportions, the crisis of the capitalist economy, and the strengthening of protectionism -- had an unfavorable impact. Until the end of the seventies, economic policy and economic macromanagement wanted to adapt to the changed circumstances by considerably increasing production, exports, and investments. However, the transformation of the production structure and improvement of competitiveness lagged behind requirements. All this led to an increasingly rapid increase of our debts. In this situation, the December 1978 session of the Central Committee gave priority to the restoration and consolidation of the equilibrium in economic-political practice, which was -- amplified with the demand of safeguarding the attained standard of living -- confirmed by the party's 12th congress. It became unavoidable to reduce the domestic utilization of the national income and reduce the rate of growth of the economy. The equilibrium gradually improved in recent years, on an all-social scale, and we have preserved the standard of living. The national income already exceeds domestic utilization, but is not yet sufficient for fulfilling our external obligation and accomplishing our domestic tasks at the same time.

With retention of the fundamental principles, certain elements of our economic macromanagement system have changed -- in harmony with our economic policy -- on several occasions. The most important of them have been laid down in laws as well. The National Assembly has created, among others, laws on planning for the people's economy, state enterprises, cooperatives, and financial affairs. Following the December 1978 resolution of the Central Committee, the industrial ministries have been merged into one, the organization of other ministries has been modernized, some large enterprises and trusts have been abolished, independent enterprises have been created, and new entrepreneurial forms have been developed. The internal management and incentive systems of enterprises have developed. Essential elements of economic regulation have been modified: Producer prices were adjusted in 1980 and a uniform forint exchange rate was created in 1981.

The Central Committee concludes that, in our economic macromanagement system, in operation since 1968, the planned central management of the people's economy is integrally linked, on the basis of the socialist ownership of the means of production, to the commodity and monetary relationships prevailing in the socialist economy. Regulation through economic instruments and the development of market conditions effectively foster the attainment of the objectives of the plan for the people's economy. The enhancement of the independence and motivation of enterprises has released new and considerable resources. During the 16 years that have passed since 1968, the forces of production and socialist conditions in production have vigorously developed and we have made perceptible progress on the path of socialist construction. Our economic macromanagement system has proven itself in practice, has turned out to be successful and functional.

A fundamental prerequisite for preserving and enhancing our results, creating the necessary bases for brisker progress, developing our international economic relations, and coming abreast with the international vanguard is that we should achieve the cardinal objectives of our economic policy in the future by increasing efficiency and not by reducing domestic utilization. This calls for a further development of the economic macromanagement system. Measures must be implemented that mobilize the collectives and individuals and, thereby, release energies for improving economic efficiency.

We must further develop and renew our economic macromanagement system on the basis of reliance on the proven principles. To this end, the Central Committee has initiated extensive preparatory work, drawing into it leading institutions and representatives of state, social, scientific, and interest protection organs.

II.

In developing the people's economy and perfecting the economic macromanagement system, allowances must be made for the attained level of our social-economic development and the requirements arising from intensive developments and the international division of labor.

In the coming years, the most important endeavor of economic policy will be making the qualitative factors of economic activity unfold and, relying on this, consolidating the economic equilibrium, preserving the standard of living, and laying the foundations for improving it. To this end, the profitmaking capacity of the economy must be intensified, a more effective management of public property is necessary, and the awareness of the working people of being owners and the responsibility they bear for economic management must be intensified.

The major directions of our foreign economic and production development policy must be shaped in conformity with the interests of our socialist society. The open nature of our economy requires a strengthening of the direct relations of units pursuing economic activity with the world economy. Expanding and intensifying economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, other CEMA countries, and the socialist countries is of particular importance from the viewpoint of the development of the Hungarian economy. Taking mutual economic interests into consideration, intensified efforts must be made to specialize production, enhance cooperation and commodity turnover, and exploit possibilities for joint ventures.

To adapt the requirements of the developing countries, commodity exports must be increasingly linked to a direct participation in developments and production. In the interests of expanding our exports, new possibilities must be found for increasing imports.

To increase exports to capitalist countries and improve their profitability we must make efforts to improve possibilities for sales and to exploit existing and new forms of relations. Opportunities must be sought also for advantageously acquiring working capital.

In the coming years as well, making qualitative factors unfold and intensifying the profitmaking ability and international competitiveness of the economy will be in the center of our economic activity. Technical development must be accelerated, specific material and energy usage must be reduced, and the useful employment of manpower must be rationalized. The economical use of energy sources, improvement of the domestic supply-demand relationships, and expansion of cooperative relations among enterprises must be put to the fore.

In the future as well, particular attention must be paid to internationally recognized sectors of great significance for us, such as, for instance, the vehicle industry, communications and vacuum technology, aluminum and pharmaceutical production, the food industry, intensive bread grain production, and the implementation of the meat program.

In order to modernize the production structure, it is necessary to accelerate:

-- the extensive application of electronics, particularly microelectronics and computer technology and the intensification of domestic economic and international cooperation related to it;

-- utilization of the agro-ecological (bio-ecological) potential and the spreading of related industrial production, services, research development, and technology; and

-- the development of systems and technologies that promote intellectual exports and enhance export values, as well as services related to them.

It is an important prerequisite for improving competitiveness that effectiveness in technical development should play a determining role in the work of every enterprise and cooperative. This requires the phasing out and termination of uneconomical activity.

The attainment of our economic-political objectives demands that the degree of effectiveness of central economic managerial activity be improved, the role and sphere of effect of the regulated domestic market be expanded, and the entrepreneurial attitude of enterprises be developed. The constant and coordinated perfection of economic macromanagement should encompass all elements of the macromanagement system -- planning, economic regulation, and the institutional and organizational system -- and further a more complete unfolding of the role of the human factor.

III.

1. In conformity with the economic organizational function of the socialist state, elaborating the plan for the people's economy and the state budget and organizing and supervising their implementation, coordinating economic processes, working out the system of means of economic macromanagement (producer and consumer prices, wages and salaries, taxes, the granting of credits, interests, and the currency exchange rate), and making it operate will remain the cardinal task of central, governmental economic macromanagement. The effectiveness of the work of the government and central organs of management must be enhanced above all in rulings over developments and investments that determine the economic structure, in the development of prerequisites furthering technical progress, and in the fulfillment of interstate tasks of cooperation with the CEMA countries.

Government macromanagement must be made more constant and effective, responsibility must be enhanced, and the supervision of economic processes must be improved. Planning for the people's economy must be perfected, the organizational system of economic institutions and enterprises must be developed, and market regulatory and organizational work must be improved.

2. The plan for the people's economy is the fundamental instrument for ensuring the prevalence of the social interest and the macromanagement of the socialist economy. Developing the strategic objectives of economic development, coordinating the processes of the people's economy, and determining the system of means for implementation remain the main task of planning.

Planning activity for the people's economy and the plans themselves must be more consistent with the intensive phase of development of the economy and tasks related to changing foreign economic conditions. Even amid the changing circumstances, it is necessary to ensure that plans applying to different periods mesh with each other and that they are realistic and well-founded, that the open character of the plan is retained, and that the democracy of planning activity is improved.

The plans for the people's economy should, more than heretofore, consider and make allowances for social processes closely linked to the economy, educational matters, the training of experts, public culture, and social policy. Defining the main objectives of research and development and asserting the determining directions of technical development cannot be dispensed with. The role of regional planning in regional and settlement development programs and in laying the foundations for local councils' economic activity must be strengthened. Planning should pay greater attention to key tasks -- primarily to laying the foundations for a selective development policy, to improving the economic equilibrium, and to a planned development of prices and incomes. The participation of functional and branch ministries and supreme authorities must be coordinated better and the contribution of social, vocational, and scientific organs must be expanded in planning for the people's economy.

3. The equilibrium of domestic supply and demand must be ensured through a deliberate organizational activity of the state and a regulated market mechanism. Market supervision is a homogeneous and comprehensive government task. It should effectively contribute to ensuring a development of export-import turnover in conformity with our economic-political objectives, supervise observation of the legal norms of economic activity, and act against an enterprise attitude arising from a monopolistic position, or other circumstances that infringe on the interests of the people's economy. The organizational system of market supervision and the apportioning of competences must be developed in such a way that the role of the competent government organs in preventing and overcoming disorders in turnover processes and their responsibility for doing so should strengthen. The branch ministries should be drawn into this work.

4. By developing the system of institutions of economic macromanagement and the enterprise organizational system, government activity must be conducive to a prevalence of requirements of efficiency and the unfolding of economic competition among enterprises. Organizational modernization should be consistently continued. The sizes of enterprises should be guided by profitability and production requirements. Cooperation between state enterprises, as well as collaboration between state enterprises and cooperatives with independent export rights must be expanded. The conditions that ensure an interest of enterprises and cooperatives in flexibly changing the range of their activity in accordance with requirements of the foreign market, producers, and the population should be strengthened.

5. Progress must be made toward the development of a banking system in which the functions of a bank of issue, state financing, and a commercial bank become separated. With the retention of the state monopoly of issuing money and foreign currency management and the centralization of raising loans abroad, the banking system must be developed in such a way as to ensure a perfection of bank of issue functions and an expansion of entrepreneurial opportunities through increasing the role of credits and strengthening the business character of granting credits and financing. In credit-granting activities, the endeavor should be that the requirement of effectiveness and profitability should intensify and amortization should accelerate. In harmony with economic interests, a rational regrouping of material resources should be promoted.

6. Relations between organs of economic macromanagement and state enterprises should be further developed so as to improve the degree of effectiveness of central management and enhance the independence of enterprises and their responsibility for economic activity.

Communal, public service, and cultural enterprises, as well as producer and nonproducer enterprises classified in the same category, out of state interests, by the Council of Ministers, should operate in the present form of enterprise management -- a manager appointed by the founder, a directorate council, and a supervisory committee.

The internal organizational and managerial system of trusts must be further developed. It is possible, by increasing the independence of affiliated enterprises and, in justified cases, creating independent budgetary relations for them, to establish trusts of a limited legal competence. If trusts are discontinued, associations (mergers, joint enterprises) also can be developed for the accomplishment of joint tasks, on a voluntary basis, out of affiliated enterprises.

The division of labor between state organs and enterprise managements in exercising the right of disposition over socialist property and the right of employment must be modified. In the sphere of the state enterprises -- without a change in the nature of the property -- two new forms of management must be applied: management by an enterprise council or by an elected management. In both cases, the state will retain competence over the founding of state enterprises and determination of their sphere of activity, the form of enterprise management, establishment of the sphere of cadre competence in relation to managers, and the abolition of enterprises.

Medium-size and some large state enterprises are to operate under the management of enterprise councils. The enterprise council is the enterprise's strategic decisionmaking organ. In the competence delegated to it, the enterprise council exercises certain rights of disposition and of an employer over the manager. The continuous management of the enterprise and decisionmaking required for fulfilling the enterprise plan constitute the task and is the right of the enterprise director.

The competence of the enterprise council is to encompass the exercise of the rights of an employer over the director (choosing the director, evaluating his work, and appraising the service of employees in leading positions); decisions on the partition of the enterprise, or its fusion with another enterprise; considerable changes in the enterprise's sphere of activity; approval of the annual plan and balance sheet reports; the establishment of enterprise self-accounting units; the founding of subsidiary enterprises; and the creation of business partnerships. It may decide the issue of the appointment and release of the director in agreement with the founder (minister, head of an organ with nationwide competence, or the council competent for supervision).

The members of the enterprise council are deputies of the working people and representatives of the enterprise management. The secretaries of the enterprise's party organization, trade union, and KISZ organization participate in its work. The deputies of the working people are elected by the enterprise collective for a definite period of time. Within legally regulated frameworks, the director designates from the enterprise management the persons delegated to the enterprise council. The number of enterprise council members is to be determined in conformity with enterprise characteristics, bearing in mind the requirement of the organ's work capacity. The enterprise council elects a chairman from among its members. In the future, the enterprise council will fulfill the tasks of directorate councils with decisionmaking rights at enterprises operating under enterprise council management.

In the state enterprises managed by an elected leadership -- these are generally smaller ministerial and council enterprises -- the workers' general assembly or representatives' meeting exercises, through a delegated sphere of competence, certain organizational employer rights connected with the assets and which are above the leaders, rights that must be laid down precisely in the basic regulation. The enterprise is managed by the director and the enterprise management. The director and the enterprise management are elected and may be recalled by the workers. The principle of one-man responsibility is invariably in effect. The assets of enterprises operating in this enterprise management form are also indivisible, and in the event of liquidation, the assets of the enterprises are at the founder's disposal once the obligations have been fulfilled.

The founding organs exercise legal control over the enterprises managed by an enterprise council or elected management.

The introduction of new forms of enterprise management, after careful preparations, must be started as soon as possible.

7. The cooperative movement in Hungary is developing successfully. Perfecting the internal mechanism is an important means for the improvement of the cooperative management. The electoral democracy of the cooperatives and the activity of their representative forums must be developed. One of the important tasks is to strengthen the ownership awareness and the members' sense of belonging. The possibilities inherent in the integration created by the cooperatives among themselves and with the state enterprises must be better utilized. All those official and management spheres of authority for the handling of which state organs are responsible and which impinge on the exercise of the protection of interests must be eliminated from the activity of the organs that represent interests.

IV.

1. The economic regulation system must be modernized in such a way that a unified interest emerge which is based on mutual advantages from research up to marketing. The economic regulation, the market, the economic competition should create domestic economic circumstances that encourage and force all the participants in economic activity to increase the results and achievements and be more flexible. At the same time, they indicate and prevent the continuation of uncompetitive and uneconomical activity, and enable the dynamic development of the profit-making areas. The system of preferences should help the interests of the people's economy to prevail.

In the course of developing the economic regulation system we must also take into account the objective particularities of the activities in order to facilitate the strengthening of the favorable processes, the creation of conditions for the development of competition, and an increase in the efficiency of economic activity both in the state and cooperative sector, as well as in the area of the infrastructure and the services.

A general and basic requirement of the producing enterprises is profitable economic activity. In an ever increasing number of units which are pursuing an economic activity -- including producing enterprises which belong to councils, too -- profit should be at the center of interest.

At the enterprises and organizations supplying important sociopolitical and cultural political services from the social point of view, in certain branches of the infrastructure, and in public health, there should operate a financial regulation which links the high level supply of basic tasks with the requirements of saving.

2. In order to increase the efficiency of foreign trade, regulation of exports must be made more clear-cut, and the limitations on import management must be decreased. In encouraging exports, an increasingly greater role must be played by the more widespread application of the tax rebate as well as the development aid. In trade carried out in rubles, a regulation must be developed which increases the interest of the enterprises in fulfilling their obligations made in the intergovernmental contracts, and in deepening specialization.

3. It should be achieved through the development of the price system and mechanism that prices reflect only those investments which are socially justified, which is to gradually encourage and force the producers and consumers to a more efficient economic activity.

The up-dating of producer prices should bring about a price system and mechanism which encourages the increase of supply, the widening of selection, enables the appreciation of the product's quality, and prevents the inclusion in the prices of the expenses of uneconomical production and negligent work.

The price-determining role of supply and demand should be more widely asserted in areas where conditions for competition have already developed or can be created. Central price control and the central regulation of price calculation must be maintained in the future, too. In the energy producing and supplying branches, in a part of the agricultural purchases, in the basic areas of the producing infrastructure, and in the basic infrastructural supply of the population, the setting of producer prices by the authority is also justified in the long-run.

It is necessary to recognize basically that expenditure which is accepted by the international market in the domestic producer price of the majority of energy resources, basic materials, and manufacturing industry products. In this area, domestic producer prices should be established between the export price and the increased import price due to customs. Apart from this, it is possible to deviate in justified cases.

The producer price should be based on domestic expenditures and should develop under the effect of a planned influence on market conditions in those areas where an international scale for the measuring and comparison of achievements cannot be used, but where competition between the domestic producers can be set up. The price setting and calculation regulations must be made more simple, more clear-cut, and more controllable. Reducing the producer price support must be continued.

The consumer price system must be further developed in such a way that the prices meet both the economic and sociopolitical requirements. The condition for the adequate harmony between production and demand, and the adequate supply of goods is that consumer prices reflect the expenditures recognized in the producer prices. The consumer prices should not be apart from the producer prices for long. In the consumer price chain, the interaction between supply and demand and prices and production should strengthen. It is necessary to increase the price setting role of the turnover tax.

The consumer price of certain products and services should have long-term state support only in cases justified from a sociopolitical point of view. The price of the basic products and services of the population's consumption must be centrally determined in the future, too. The prices and fees of basic foodstuffs, fuels, combustible materials, and other specific products and services (such as, for instance, medicine, health and cultural services, and basic educational products) should continue to belong to the authority-determined price forms. The planned development and real control of the consumer prices must be ensured.

4. A fundamental prerequisite for strengthening the interest in and encouragement of economic activity is that enterprise income and profit develop in harmony with real achievements. Income regulation should enable the enterprises themselves to decide on the utilization of the income that is at their disposal. The central directives concerning the allocation of enterprise income must be eliminated.

In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and encourage technical development, there is need to increase the enterprise burdens connected to the utilization of live labor, and relatively decrease the taxes and revenues connected to the means. The reorganization of taxation of units pursuing economic activity should increase incentives to make profits. The size of taxes should be determined in such a way that the independent enterprise management and the methodical regulation of purchasing power are also ensured.

Through the further development of the income regulation system we must see to it that those pursuing economic activity receive a higher share than today for higher performances, and that the incentive to make profits increases through this, too.

In those areas of production where economic competition among enterprises cannot be developed, as well as in a part of the nonproducing area (for instance, the public utilities and commune enterprises, budgetary institutions, and some kinds of services) price and income regulation should adjust to the particularities. In agriculture, in the additional, auxiliary economic activity, the general principles and the income regulations must be applied together with the particularities.

5. An important condition for achieving our economic goals is that both social and moral appreciation and material incentives should encourage an increase in performance. Wages should better reflect real achievements. In order to achieve this, there is need to further develop the cross regulation and the enterprise's internal incentive system.

In cross regulation, there is need to turn to methods that ensure a more flexible wage and manpower management for the enterprises, methods that adjust to enterprise achievements.

Surplus in achievement should be proportional with higher wages. The saving in expenses that do not harm the quality of the product or service should also be regarded as achievement surplus, and it must be made possible that a higher proportion of this than at present should be converted to wage development. The cross regulation must enable the attainment of higher wages at enterprises that achieve a higher income and that are capable of taking upon themselves the burdens of wages costs, and must prevent the increase of wages in cases where this is not justified by efficiency. A more differentiated development of wage proportions should contribute to rational manpower management.

The current enterprise average wage regulations should be eliminated in those areas where methods for encouraging any increase in performances can be applied, and where economic competition and price and cost elasticity are able to limit the paying of wages that are not based on performance. The development of wages should depend on the size of profits, the enterprise decisions concerning the utilization of the profit, and the taxation of the wages. In other areas of the economy, the regulation of the average wage increase should continue to be in effect, regulation that must be influenced by direct means or by taxes.

The further development of wage and cross regulations must also facilitate a more steady assertion of the principle of socialist distribution, and force back the principle and practice of egalitarianism.

The enterprise's internal incentive system should enable a higher material appreciation for workers who show outstanding performances and who take initiative and more upon themselves. It is justified to have larger wage differences than today between those with better than average performances and those with lower than average performances.

The material interest and income of enterprise leaders -- taking into account also the evaluation of them by the collective -- must be linked to the performance of enterprise management.

6. Income proportional with enterprise performance differentiates interests better than before. Therefore a better expression of differing interests must be made possible and the coordination of interests must be further developed.

The meetings between the government leaders and representatives of the National Trade Union Council must be maintained. The members of the government must regularly negotiate with the leaders of the national interest representatives and the social organs on the important issues that concern the conditions of life and work of the social strata and members that are represented by them.

The coordination of interests within the enterprises must continue to take place within the framework of the collective agreement.

In addition to the development of interest coordination of the people's economy and that within enterprises, the possibilities and practical methods for the development of forms of interest coordination for professions and branches must be analyzed.

7. An important means of personal income regulation is the taxation of the population. There is need to develop a unified system for the progressive taxation of personal income. There is need to find a solution through which the taxation — its implementation -- does not reduce the average real wages of the workers and employees and does not curtail achievements. The implementation of taxation requires adequate preparatory work and separate decisions.

The basic features of our social allocation system that has developed in the last decade must be maintained. There is need for modernization that will contribute to a more rational management of the considerable means used for social allocations. We must strive for a long-term increase in the proportion of income from work as a part of total income. The further development of social policy should strengthen the security of existence and decrease inequalities that emerge independent of work and the work process. The harmony between the productive capability of the economy and the providing for social needs must be improved. It is necessary to develop a rational proportion among the state, the social organs, the working places, and the family in the implementation of social tasks.

8. It is necessary to encourage the regrouping of manpower, the means of production, and money among the organizations engaged in economic activity to contribute to a faster development of efficient enterprises. The conditions for this must be determined so that the continuation of not a single major, rationally organized activity from the point of view of the people's economy or the supply of the population is in danger. The role of central economic macromanagement in creating conditions for the flow of resources continues to be important.

Legal and interest regulations must be modified so that they give more scope to the enforcement of the employers' and employees' rights and responsibilities. An adequate role must be ensured for the state directing organs and the local councils in the redirection and organized retraining of manpower that cannot be temporarily or permanently employed.

9. In harmony with the political decisions meant for the modernization of regional development and the council management, the economic independence of the councils must be considerably increased. Regional and settlement development should become a public affair, the participation of the population in determining local tasks should increase.

The material background of the local independence must be considerably improved. In the future, the local councils should have a larger proportion of operational (maintenance) and development means at their disposal. The majority of the central directives concerning the developments should be eliminated, and the responsibility of county and local organs for their decisions must be increased.

V.

The Central Committee reviewed the social aspects of the development of our economic macromanagement system. It stressed that the attainment of our social and economic goals requires a considerable increse in the production capacity of the people's economy and the consistent elimination of factors that curtail this. The Central Committee concluded that an increase of the economic achievements is hindered by: a relative backwardness of the technical level, an inadequate assertion of material incentive, an extensive circle of low efficiency or deficit producing economic activities, weaknesses in the activity of macromanagement, deficiencies of enterprise and work organizations, a laxity of work discipline, and an inadequate employment of manpower in certain places. The further development of the economic macromanagement also aims at finding a socialist solution to all these problems, a solution that promotes a gradual elimination of unfavorable processes and that ensures the solution to our basic social and political tasks.

The differentiation of incomes according to performance is in conformity with our socialist principles and economic interests, and it ensures a more favorable situation, and a better development possibility for efficiently managed enterprises, so their development resources can increase faster than the average. We must also take into account that the financial and managing difficulties of the enterprises that are less efficient or produce a deficit will increase. This forces them to modify their activity (the production structure and their organizational and institutional system) so as to really improve their economic activity.

The differentiation of enterprise and personal incomes will probably increase manpower mobility. An important task for the macromanagement organs is to help, with organizational measures when necessary, manpower migrate toward enterprises and branches that are more efficient and capable of development.

The economic macromanagement should apply means that keep price increases within adequate limits and ensure the planned development of incomes and prices.

The Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that the party's basic task in economic construction is to determine economic policy, to enforce it and to control its implementation. The main task of the party organizations is to enforce the principles of economic policy locally, to help with political means to ensure they are carried out, to ensure the support of the masses and to mobilize the masses.

They should shape the public mentality with suitable ideological and political activity, they should pay more attention to cadre work and firmly support the good initiatives. They should promote the coordination between the long-term goals and the development possibilities. They should be the initiators of the gradual modernization of the enterprise management and incentive system which increases performance and strengthens responsibilty. They should see to it that the state, economic, and social organs are working in harmony and are fulfilling their tasks, in order to carry out the economic political goals.

Political decisions and supervision should not lead to interference in the operational economic macromanagement or to replacing the decisions of the state organs and organizations engaged in economic activity.

The Central Committee appeals to the trade unions, the KISZ and the social organizations to help in further developing economic macromanagement.

While certain steps in the further development of economic macromanagement have fixed deadlines, others require continuous implementation. A part of the measures must be implemented already this year, and in 1985 coordinated measures embracing several elements of the economic macromanagement system must be taken.

The Central Committee calls upon the Council of Ministers to work out the state tasks connected with the development of the economic macromanagement system, to submit proposals for the required legal amendments to the National Assembly, and to carry out the institutional uhanges the changes as regards competence -- required to ensure the more efficient operation of the state managing organs.

The Central Committee concludes that the further development of economic macromanagement is a program that serves fundamental social, economic and political goals and that requires the active support of our people.

The Central Committee calls upon the party organizations, the communists to do everything in their area to make the position on the further development of economic macromanagement understood, and accepted, and to ensure that it is carried out.

ASSEMBLY BODIES DEBATE CONSUMER PROTECTION DRAFT

LD181243 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- At its Thursday's session, the Planning and Budget and Legal and Administration Committees of the Hungarian National Assembly, with Jozsef Bognar in the chair, discussed a draft statutory provision on banning non-business like practices.

Submitting a report on the draft statutory provision Deputy Minister of Justice Dr Ferenc Petrik, stated that the statutory provision of 1923, should be amended as it does not take consumers' interest into consideration. It is regarded an indispensable economic and legal interest to take effective steps against all forms of non-businesslike conduct in the present mechanism of economic management, which is based on planned market regulation.

As there are many cases of shortage, instead of the balance of demand-supply, special regard is to be paid to the effective legal protection of every economic unit against the unfair utilization of economic strength. The draft statutory provision strictly prohibits economic practice which violates consumers' legal interest and the requirements of business like conduct.

There is also a demand that the regulation should give an impetus to the development of economic competition and that adequate regulations should be enforced against conduct that imposes limits on economic competition. Damage to reputation and creditability continues to be prohibited. Established units and individuals may not withdraw articles before price increases, in order to gain economic advantages. Information on goods must be justified and tied in sales will be prohibited. The two parliamentary committees took a stand that the statutory provision on banning unfair business conduct should be codified.

BRIEFS

MSZMP CC GREETS MALTA CP -- Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the HSWP greeted in a telegram the Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Malta that opens on May 18. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 17 May 84 LD]

VERESS RETURNS FROM CEMA SESSION -- Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress who was attending the session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Foreign Trade in Moscow, Thursday returned to Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 18 May 84 LD]

VARKONYI CONGRATULATES DIZDAREVIC -- Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi congratulated in a telegram Raif Dizdarevic on his election federal foreign secretary of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 18 May 84 LD]

LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES DJURANOVIC -- Pal Losonczi, has sent a telegram greeting the new state president of Yugoslavia. Veselin Djuranovic was elected president of the Republic. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 May 84 LD]

PCP DELEGATION VISIT -- At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the PCP, led by Octavio Pato, member of the Politburo and the permanent Secretariat, arrived in Budapest on 8 May. The members of the delegation are: Edgar Coreia, alternate member of the Politburo, and Manaela Bernardino of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 84 p 5 AU]

ANGOLAN FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- Coelho da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples (LAASP), concluded his official visit in Hungary. He visited Hungary starting 2 May at the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The Angolan politician held talks with the negotiating delegation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee led by Sandor Harmati on the cooperation between the two organizations and the further development of relations. Coelho da Cruz studied the activity of Hungary's social and mass organizations and movements. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 84 p 5 AU]

TALKS WITH ALGERIA -- Algiers, May 17 (MTI) -- The 8th meeting of the Hungarian-Algerian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Intergovernmental Joint Commission ended in Algiers on signing the protocol. The delegations were led by Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade, and Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister in charge of foreign trade. The sides agreed that stress should be laid on industry, machine engineering, power generation, food industry and farming. Decision was made to render goods exchange more balanced. Premier Abdelhamid Ibrahimi met Istvan Torok, who met numerous Algerian ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 17 May 84 LD]

CARDINAL GLEMP'S REMARKS ON RETURN FROM ROME

LD220450 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 21 May -- Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp today, who is returning home from a week-long visit to Paris and Rome, told newsmen at Warsaw's Okecie airport his trip had a religious character as well as touching on national issues. The primate had two (?meetings) with Pope John Paul II and took part in ceremonies marking the battle of Monte Cassino where he delivered a homily.

Referring to the Italian visit by the president of the Polish Council of State, Cardinal Glemp said it was received with friendly feelings by Italian society. The Polish primate and Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, a secretary of the Polish Episcopate who accompanied Cardinal Jozef Glemp, were greeted at Okecie Airport by Deputy Episcopate Secretary Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski. Present were officials of the office for religious denominations.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD212016 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 21 May -- A Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid paid an official visit to Poland from May 17 to 21 at the invitation of the Polish Foreign Ministry. The delegation was accompanied by Kuwaiti Ambassador to Poland Adim Najm ad-Din al-Jarrah.

The Kuwaiti deputy foreign minister was received by Marshal (speaker) Stanislaw Gucwa, Vice-President Kazimierz Secomski of the Council of State and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, and met PUWP CC Foreign Department head Czeslaw Daga. He also had talks with Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Health Minister Tadeusz Szelachowski and Undersecretary at the Higher Education and Technology Ministry Czeslaw Krolikowski.

The Kuwaiti delegation visited Krakow and Wieliczka, and met Krakow Mayor Tadeusz Salwa.

During the talks and meetings the sides reviewed the hitherto development of bilateral relations. Evaluating the state of the mutually advantageous Polish-Kuwaiti cooperation as positive, the sides voiced mutual interest in its continuation and development. The meetings and talks held in ministries enabled the sides to examine the possibilities of further cooperation and to determine its lines, specifically in the sphere of ecomomy, health protection, tourism as well as scientific and cultural contacts.

During political talks conducted in the Polish Foreign Ministry and co-chaired by Deputy Foreign Ministers Ernest Kucza and Ar-Rashid the sides exchanged views on and assessments of key international issues, paying special attention to the situation on the European Continent and regional conflicts in the Middle and Near East. They affirmed the road to a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict would make a U.N.-supervised peace conference with all sides involved. Coming out for a political settlement of the contentious issues between Iraq and Iran, the sides pointed out that the development of events around the Iraq-Iran conflict was dangerous to stability in that region and to all round atmosphere of international relations.

On the last day of the visit Deputy Foreign Minister Ernest Kucza and Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid signed a programme of cooperation in culture and science for the years 1984-1986, setting the lines and forms of cultural and scientific relations, including scholarship exchange between Poland and Kuwait. Both sides concluded the visit of the Kuwait delegation would help to expand the traditional [word indistinct]

PZPR-ZSL-SD COOPERATION COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS

LD220835 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] We have received a communique from the meeting of the Central Commission of cooperation of PZPR, ZSL, and SD:

The meeting was attended by: from PZPR: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszcak, Marian Orzechowski; from ZSL: Roman Malinowski, Jozef Koziol, Kazimierz Kozub, Roman Machowski, Kazimierz Olesiak; from SD: Edward Kowalczyk, Jan Fajecki, Marek Wieczorek, Alfred Beszterda, Adam Karas. The meeting was also attended by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa.

Those attending the meeting were acquainted with the course of the election campaign for peoples councils, and positively assessed the activity of sociopolitical organizations in the democratically conducted process of submitting candidates for councillors, and in creating territorial election programs. Community interest in election issues was stressed and this was mainly demonstrated by active participation of citizens in consultative election meetings, particularly in a majority of work enterprise and smaller centers, and also in a constructive attitude to offered programs. It was stated that a decisive majority of candidates has achieved the support of citizens at election meetings, thus proving the selection to have been correct. The rest of the election campaigns, and particularly meetings with candidates, submitting initiatives at parish, village, town, and voivodship levels will undoubtedly contribute to making the election more attractive and of greater substance; it will provide good foundations for the future work of councils which will be equipped with broad legislative powers. The conviction was expressed that voting will be a sign of civic maturity in Poles and of their concern for the successful development of our socialist fatherland.

The commission was also acquainted with and approved the basic principles of cooperation between the PZPR, ZSL, and SD in the implementation of cadre policy by making interallied bonds in this field more precise.

PLAN FULFILLED 33.5 PERCENT IN FIRST 4 MONTHS

AU211523 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- The country's economic situation in April 1984 was marked by the following features:

-- production in industry, construction, and transportation continued to increase;

-- gradual increases in the number of farm animals continued and the slump in the purchases of slaughter animals was less drastic than in the previous months;

-- the number of completed apartments was about the same as in April 1983;

-- foreign trade turnover increased, although the rate of increase was lower than in previous months;

-- the population's cash income increased considerably and the upsurge in goods retail sales was high.

Compared with April 1983 the socialized industry's sold production in fixed prices was 4.8 percent higher this April, the production of the processing industry having increased 5.2 percent and the production of the extracting industry having decreased 0.4 percent.

Compared with the January-April period of 1983, the industry's sold production was 4.3 percent higher in the same period of this year, the production of the extracting industry having increased 3.6 percent and of the processing 4.4 percent. Production increased in all branches of industry.

Within the first 4 months of this year the implementation of the tasks of the central annual plan was fulfilled 33.5 percent, which was in line with the working time schedule.

The results of the April census of farm animals confirmed that the slow process of replenishing the stocks of these animals, especially cattle, had begun. Compared with the situation at the end of the first quarter of 1983, the number of cattle increased 0.5 percent, with the number of cows increasing 0.9 percent. The number of hogs decreased 2 percent, but the number of gilts increased 3.9 percent and of piglets 9.1 percent.

Compared with April 1983, the procurement of slaughter animals was 2 percent lower, the procurement of slaughter cattle, including calves, having been 13.9 percent higher, of slaughter hogs 15.4 lower, and of slaughter poultry 70.3 higher. The slump of the slaughter anumal procurement was lower last April than it was in the previous months.

Compared with the January-April period of 1983, in the same period of this year the procurement of slaughter hogs was lower by 71,600 metric tons -- that is, by 11.2 percent -- the procurement of slaughter cattle having been 6.1 percent higher, of slaughter poultry 11.6 percent higher, and of slaughter hogs 30 percent lower.

Compared with April 1983 milk procurement increased 8.7 percent last April, and compared with the period of January-April 1983 it increased 11.4 percent in the same period this year.

Compared with April 1983, egg procurement was lower 29.4 percent last April, but the needs of the people were met. Compared with the period of January-April 1983, egg procurement in the same period this year was 4.2 percent higher.

The basic production of building trade enterprises was 8.8 percent higher last April than it was in April 1983. In the period of January-April of this year that production was 12.1 percent higher than it was in the same period last year.

The socialized housing construction enterprises completed 5,400 apartments last April and 29,000 apartments as of the beginning of this year. The number of apartments completed last April approximated the number of apartments completed in April 1983, but it was 6.1 percent lower in the January-April period of this year than it was in the same period last year.

The implementation of the housing tasks of the central annual plan amounted to 22.3 percent on the annual basis and was 4.5 percent lower than in the January-April period of 1983.

Compared with April 1983, the freight of socialized transportation increased 1.4 percent last April.

Compared with April 1983, this April our exports in current prices were higher by 12.7 percent and our imports by 18.4 percent. Compared with the January-April period of 1983, our exports in current prices were higher by 19.4 percent and imports by 14 percent in the same period this year.

Increases in the rates of foreign exchange and changes in prices of goods obtained in the foreign markets continue to affect the indexes illustrating the upsurge of export and import in current prices.

Compared with April 1983, exports last April were lower in fixed prices by 2.3 percent and imports higher by 4.6 percent. Compared with the January-April period of 1983, exports were higher in fixed prices by 12 percent and imports by 5.5 percent than in the same period this year.

Compared with the January-April period of 1983, our exports to socialist countries increased 9.3 percent in current prices and 4 percent in fixed prices in the same period this year. At the same time, our imports increased 12 percent in current prices and 4.5 percent in fixed prices. The surplus of imports over exports in our trade with socialist countries amounted to Z7.7 billion at the end of last April.

Compared with the January-April period 1983, our exports to capitalist countries increased 30.2 percent in current prices and 20.6 percent in fixed prices in the same period this year. At the same time, our imports from those countries increased 16.6 percent in current prices and 6.6 percent in fixed prices. The surplus of imports over exports in our trade with capitalist countries amounted Z48.5 billion at the end of last April.

The average employment in the basic sectors of the socialized economy -- industry, construction, transportation-communications, and trade -- decreased by 200 people last April compared with April 1983, but compared with last March it decreased by 23,000 people or by 0.3 percent.

Compared with the January-April period of 1983, employment decreased by 6,300 people or by 0.1 percent in the same period this year.

The wages paid in the four basic sectors of the economy amounted to Z136.6 billion last April and were 20.7 percent lower than in April 1983.

Compared with the January-April period of 1983, the wages paid to workers amounted to Z506.1 billion and were 24.7 percent higher in the same period this year. If we eliminate bonuses, those wages were 20.4 percent higher last April than in April 1983 and 20.6 percent higher in the January-April period of this year than in the same period last year.

The average monthly wage, including various bonuses, in the four sectors of the socialized economy amounted to Z16,562 in the January-April period and was 24.8 percent higher than in the same period last year. Without the various bonuses it was 20.7 percent higher.

The average monthly pension, excluding agricultural pensions, amounted together with various compensations to Z8,210 last April and was 29.3 percent higher than in April 1983.

The population's cash incomes amounted to Z1,573.4 trillion and expenditures to Z1,492 trillion in the January-April period of this year, which means that these incomes were 20.7 percent higher and expenditures 24.2 higher than in the same period of 1983. The increase in the population's incomes in the January-April period of this year amounted to Z81.4 billion.

Compared with last February, the cost-of-living index increase last March about 1 percent for the families of pensioners and about 3 percent for other groups of families.

Compared with December 1983, the cost-of-living index for the families of the socialized economy employees increased about 7 percent, but for the families of pensioners about 8 percent.

STATE-CHURCH RECONCILIATION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

PM211357 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 May 84 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Jaruzelski Would Accept a Compromise"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The communique published jointly in a very unusual way by the government and Episcopate press departments, stating that negotiations on the release of the Solidarity and Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] "11," is extremely important in several respects.

First it shows that, far from ending in failure -- as some people had announced -- they are being actively pursued. Second, it confirms that the recent visit to Moscow by the Polish head of state did not create any new obstacle likely to hinder General Jaruzelski's policy aimed at seeking internal detente. Finally, it shows that -- despite all kinds of problems -- relations between the Church and the state on the eve of June's municipal elections have never been so good.

For months the Polish Government has been making increasing efforts to find a honorable solution to the problem of the political prisoners. It requested and obtained participation by the Church and even the United Nations in these negotiations. More recently, in a letter to Gen Jaruzelski, former Austrian Chancellor Kreisky offered his good offices, saying he was prepared to receive the "11" for 6 months provided he could guarantee their return to Poland at the end of that period.

So far the negotiations have failed, on the one hand because the government is demanding in exchange for the release of the prisoners, either their temporary departure from the country (giving, morever, the guarantees demanded by the United Nations and Mr Kreisky), or their pledge to abandon all political activity for 3 years. And on the other hand because those concerned are demanding an unconditional release.

It is now being said that there will be no trial and that negotiations will continue until success is finally achieved. At the same time the authorities have found a new means of exerting pressure on the "11." They are hinting that an agreement with them would also be accompanied by a general amnesty which would be proclaimed in July on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. In this connection plans are well advanced. Thus by accepting or rejecting the compromise, the "11" are deciding not only their own fate but also that of some 576 less important political prisoners.

Improvement in Church-State Relations

The Church's active participation in these preliminary negotiations bears witness to the improvement in relations between the Church and state. This is particularly important on the eve of the June municipal elections, being fought under the banner of reforms and the beginnings of national reconciliation. However, although hostile to the boycott of the elections called for by the opposition, the Church wants to wait until they are over before going further toward a modus vivendi with the government. Thus, it seems that the fundamental agreement on recognizing the Church's legal status will only be proclaimed in July.

In fact the negotiations are almost over. All the points of agreement established by the experts on the joint Church-state commission will not be published immediately, but things will be divided into two or, if desired, three stages.

In July, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the People's Poland, a one-page joint statement will be published in which the government states that it respects the Church's autonomy and freedom of worship and in which the Church guarantees that it respects the socialist state's Constitution with all its implications. This will thus ratify a real historical compromise.

At the same time the bill giving legal status to the Church will be submitted to the Sejm. The bill will then be examined and adopted by parliament in the fall. In a third phase, individual agreements will be proclaimed on, for example, chaplaincies in prisons or in the Army, the creation of new dioceses or new parishes, church taxes....

Another major problem is that of the foundation to aid private agriculture, financed by the West and patronized by the Church. The law authorizing the creation of such a foundation has been passed. Agreement exists for the constitution of this foundation controlled by the Episcopate. But some negotiations are still underway on its rules. The Government is dragging its feet a little because it wants to be certain that the foundation will really have large-scale funds before giving the final go-ahead.

WALESA CRITICIZES NONPARTICIPATION IN OLYMPICS

NC181533 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa today criticised the decision of the Polish Olympic Committee to stay away from the Los Angeles Olympics. The leader of banned trade union Solidarity said in a statement that it was a new proof of the lack of independence of decision-making authorities in Poland. The Nobel Peace Prize winner, reading his statement over the telephone to AFP, expressed his "compassion" with Polish athletes, whose efforts during four years of training had been wiped out.

BRIEFS

VOTER LISTS DISPLAYED -- Tomorrow is the last day to check voter lists in Gorzow Voivodship. In Zielona Gora Voivodship, on the other hand, according to a decision by the voivodship electoral commission, the deadline has been extended to Sunday 20 May. [Excerpt] [Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 16 May 84 LD] Poznan Voivodship Electoral Commission has instructed local electoral commission to extend the displaying of voter lists at local electoral commissions until 22 May. [Excerpt] [Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 16 May 84 LD]

DIPLOMATIC SOURCE CONFIRMS OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION

NC221055 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Vienna, May 22 (AFP) -- Romania will take part in the Los Angeles Olympic games, a Romanian diplomatic source said here today. The Romanian Government is expected to make an official announcement about participation later today or tomorrow.

Since the Soviet Union announced that its team would stay away, nine other countries have said they will not go: Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan and Mongolia. Yugoslavia, which is more loosely allied to Moscow than the rest is the only other Eastern European communist country to have confirmed it will be going to the Olympics. The Yugoslav authorities issued a statement "regretting" the Soviet decision.

Ceausescu Assures Ueberroth

AU220706 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] United States -- According to the statement of the chairman of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, Ueberroth, Romania will resist Soviet pressure to boycott the summer Olympics and will participate in the games. Ueberroth stated before journalists that Romanian state-party head Ceausescu had personally given the assurance that his country would send a team to the Olympic games in Los Angeles. The organization head also reproached the Soviet Union for exerting massive pressure on other states not to participate in the games.

YAR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO CEAUSESCU

AU211817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on May 21, Ali Kassim al-Mansour, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic to Romania.

In his address, the ambassador points to the fine relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and Romania in the political, economic, and cultural domains and in other domains of mutual interest, as well as the wish of his country's government to further develop the manysided bilateral relation based on understanding and mutual advantage, in the interest of the two peoples. Socialist Romania's principled stand on the cause of the September 26, 1962 revolution is also appreciated.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his address of reply that Romania works to develop relations with all the countries of world, relying on the principles of strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the threat and use of force. On the basis of these principles -- the address reads -- we wish to further develop Romania's relations with the Yemen Arab Republic, both in politics and economy, in science and culture, starting from the achievements scored so far, from the great possibilities offered by the two countries' economies. Stress is also laid on large possibilities to strengthen the collaboration between the two countries internationally, in the interest of the assertion of the policy of peace, independence, understanding and peaceful collaboration among all the nations of the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assured the ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic of the full support of the State Council, of the Romanian Government and of his own.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE 21 MAY

AU211816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/5/1984 -- On May 21 President Nicolae Ceausescu received 'Izzat Abu ar-Rubb, permanent Bucharest representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on his request. On the occasion, 'Izzat Abu ar-Rubb handed over the Romanian head of state a message from the PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and conveyed best wishes of good health and happiness.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee be conveyed his friendly salute and best wishes. At the same time the Romanian head of state reasserted Romania's support to and solidarity with the just struggle the Palestinian people fight for implementation of their legitimate aspirations, to ensure their right to self-determination and independent statehood.

FORMER JAPANESE PREMIER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU211831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/5/1984 -- At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, Takeo Fukuda, Japan's former prime minister, arrived in Bucharest on May 21. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, and by other Romanian officials.

The same day, the guest had an interview with Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister. During the talk, views were exchanged on the development prospects of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Japan and aspects of the current international life were discussed.

PRC DELEGATION RECEIVED BY ANDREI, MILEA

AU211830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/5/1984 -- A delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference headed by Yang Chengwu, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Conference, now on a Romanian visit, had an interview with Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, on May 21.

On the occasion the sides discussed problems related to further strengthening the Romanian-Chinese ties of friendship and collaboration in the spirit of the resolutions endorsed at highest level, and to the collaboration between the two countries in the world life.

The Chinese guests also had an interview at the Ministry of National Defence, with Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister, chief of the General Staff.

BELGIAN LEGISLATURE PRESIDENTS MEET LEADERS

Talk With Giosan, Andrei

AU141831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/5/1984 -- On Monday, May 14, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, met with a Belgian parliamentary delegation led by Edward Joseph Leemans, president of the Senate, and Jean Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives. During the interview, information was exchanged regarding the activity and preoccupations of the parliaments of Romania and Belgium, and the contribution was underscored they can make to expanding the collaboration between the two countries and people. The role of parliaments and parliamentarians was also highlighted in the fight for halting the arms race and building a climate of cooperation and security in Europe and in the world.

The same day, the Belgian delegation had an interview with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, when aspects were approached of the expansion and diversification of the ties between Romania and Belgium. Views were also exchanged on current international issues, questions related to the cessation of nuclear arms race and the building of a climate of peace and security in Europe and the world over in particular. The Belgian parliamentarians also had talks with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Received by Ceausescu

AU171951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, May 17, the Belgian parliamentary delegation led by Edward Josef Leemans, president of the Senate, and Jean Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives, who visited Romania. The guests expressed the Belgian parliament's appreciation for the tireless activity Romania and its President Nicolae Ceausescu carry on on an international plane.

The Romanian head of state thanked and expressed his satisfaction at the Belgian parliamentary delegation's visit to Romania, showing that the amplification of contacts and exchanges of opinions between the parliaments in the two countries were of high importance for the steady expansion of the manysided Romanian-Belgian relations as well as an outstanding contribution to world peace and understanding. During the interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the joint will was expressed to confer further dimensions on the traditional relations between Romania and Belgium on a political, economic and cultural plane and in other fields of activity, and the fact was assessed that broad possibilities existed to diversify them.

Important aspects of the current international political situation were also approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the ensurance of peace, and the prevention of war were the major problems of our days, with emphasis on the need to do everything possible to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to prevent the deployment of medium-range missiles and of any other nuclear weapons and eliminate them from the continent, to create nuclear-free zones and build a united Europe of peace, security and collaboration based on equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

Stress was laid on the special importance of the large movements for disarmament and peace, an expression of the peoples' will to eliminate the nuclear threat and live in peace, understanding and collaboration.

The role was highlighted of all countries, small and medium-sized in particular, in solving the major problems facing mankind. During the talk, emphasis was also placed on the active contribution the parliaments in the two countries can and must make to expanding and deepening bilateral ties, to attaining the aspirations after peace, understanding and collaboration among all nations. The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

RWANDAN SECRETARY GENERAL RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU142111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/5/1984 -- On Monday, May 14, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Bonaventure Habymana, secretary general of the Mouvement Revolutionnaire National Pour le Developpement (MRND) of Rwanda, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

The guest handed over a message of friendship on behalf of Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Rwandese Republic. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed a warm and friendly salute to the president of the Rwandese Republic as well as best wishes of progress, welfare and peace to the friendly Rwandese people.

During the interview, the fine relations were underscored between the Romanian Communist Party and the MRND, as well as their common wish to further develop those ties. It was shown that the deepening and intensification of the relations between the RCP and the MRND were apt to boost the Romanian-Rwandese collaboration -- on the political, economic and cultural plane, just as in the field of education and in other domains of activity -- in the interest of both countries and peoples, of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

Questions of the international life were also approached, particularly concerning the African Continent. The RCP general secretary pointed out that the fundamental question of our time was the cessation of the arms race, the removal of the threat of an atomic war, a passage to disarmament, and, primarily, to nuclear disarmament, the ensurance of a durable peace throughout the world. The importance was also emphasized of strengthening the unity and collaboration of all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the world, of all peoples in the struggle to ensure the triumph of the policy of detente, disarmament, peace and collaboration, for the attainment of each nation's ideals of freedom, independence and progress. In that framework, the significance was highlighted of strengthening the African peoples' unity and solidarity for the consolidation of their independence, for the development of cooperation among them, for the promotion of a policy of detente, peace and collaboration.

During the interview, active support was expressed for the Namibian people's fight, under SWAPO leadership, and the importance was stressed of a democratic resolution of Namibia's question, of the ensurance of its access to independence, to free and self-reliant development. Questions of the world economic development were approached, and it was emphasized that the steps had to be taken in order to step out of the present situation, to establish a new world economic order providing for the free and independent development of each nation on the road of economic and social progress. The interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Meets With Enache, Others

AU152044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/5/1984 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with the delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND) of Rwanda led by Bonaventure Habymana, secretary general.

During the talks information was exchanged on the current and future concerns of the RCP and the MRND. Reference was made with satisfaction to the good relations established and developing between the RCP and the MRND, between Romania and Rwanda, and the wish was expressed to further diversify those relations on multiple planes, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding worldwide. At the end of the talks a cooperation agreement was signed between the Romanian Communist Party and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda.

During their Romanian sojourn, the MRND delegation met with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Bratu Paun, prorector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu Academy", and visited economic units and sociocultural establishments.

RCP'S STOIAN MEETS KKE SECRETARY BANNIAS

AU161112 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] An exchange of messages took place in Athens between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Iannis Bannias, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior [KKE]. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, warm greetings and best wishes were extended to the secretary of the Central Committee of the KKE. The secretary of the KKE Central Committee expressed warm thanks for the greetings and asked that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee and on his own behalf. During the meeting he recalled with satisfaction the talks he had conducted recently in Bucharest with the RCP secretary general.

The exchange of messages took place when Comrade Iannis Bannias received Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed their mutual desire to continue to develop relations between the two parties and to act to intensify cooperation between Romania and Greece at various levels and to promote their active cooperation in the international arena.

RCP-SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY TALKS BEGIN

AU211943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 21/5/1984 -- Talks started in Madrid on May 21 between a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [SSWP] led by Guillermo Galeonte, member of the Federal Executive Commission, coordination secretary of the SSWP.

Reference was made to the fine relations between the RCP and the SSWP, the wish being expressed that, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the talks between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and SSWP Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, the relations between the two parties develop further in the interest of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, of peace, security and national independence, progress and cooperation among nations. Information was also exchanged on the concerns of the two parties and states. Aspects of the current international situation were also approached.

GERE MEETS DANISH SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

AU201732 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Copenhagen, AGERPRES 20/5/1984 -- Gert Peterson, chairman of the Danish Socialist People's Party, received Mihai Gere, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, who is attending the work of a national congress of Denmark's Socialist People's Party.

The meeting was an opportunity for both sides to state their wish that action be taken for the further development of the two parties' productive cooperation to mutual benefit, to the benefit of the cause of peace and security in Europe and all over the world. Friendly messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gert Peterson were exchanged during the meeting.

Received by CP Chairman

AU211818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Copenhagen AGERPRES 21/5/1984 -- Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, received Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the positive evolution of bilateral relations that develop in the spirit of summit meetings and talks, just as the wish to further expand them to mutual interest, in the interest of socialism and peace, of promoting security and disarmament in Europe and in the world.

Messages were exchanged on the occasion between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the Danish Communist Party. The interview was attended by Ib Norlund, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the Danish Communist Party.

OPREA, FRENCH BANK PRESIDENT VIEW BANKING TIES

AU171445 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1428 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Thursday May 17, Maurice Genin, president of the French-Romanian Bank, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the relations of economic collaboration between Romania and France and emphasis was placed on the contribution the French-Romanian bank makes to the continuous development of those relations. Starting from the fine results scored so far, the joint wish was expressed to take new actions to further expand the relations of banking-commerical collaboration both bilaterally and in third markets on mutually advantageous terms.

CAPISIZU MEETS MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT HAYDALA

AU161847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Nouakchott AGERPRES 16/5/1984 -- A message of friendly salute was conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, president and prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, president and prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on behalf of RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, when the former received Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the Food Industry Department, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Mauritanian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Thanking for the message, the Mauritanian head of state requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes of good health and personal happiness and feelings of gratitude for the concern shown to the deepening and development of the friendly cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, as well as the wishes of new and important successes the Mauritanian people addresses to the friendly Romanian people. The interview was attended by M.L.O. N'Diayane, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, minister of fisheries and marine economy.

MODERNIZATION OF CONSTANTA PORT DETAILED

AU211212 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/5/1984 -- Extensive updating operations have been performed on the port of Constanta, Romania's largest seaport, over the last two decades. In point of port facilities (700 hectares, 65 berths, warehouses and tanks for 200,000 tons of goods, etc.) and traffic, it ranks among the first ten ports of the world. At present it provides for more than 60 percent of the country's foreign trade traffic.

A new port is under construction in the south, stretching on nine kilometers, to add to the old port which is operational and divided according to eight classes of goods. The new port will have a 2,300 hectare basin where the Danube-Black Sea Canal will end up. A port to serve oil tankers will be built here boasting an annual capacity of 75 million tons. It will receive ships of 150-200,000 DWT and will operate facilities performing loading-unloading operations between sea-going to river-going ships sailing the canal.

In a first stage, Constanta Sud Port will have an annual traffic capacity of 20 million tons of general commodities, a capacity estimated to reach 200 million tanks a year by the end of the century. The port of Constanta Sud will be four times larger than the current port and will rank among the world's first four or five ports.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL -- Bucharest AGERPRES 28/4/1984 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Growing Industry of the Soviet Union paid a working visit to Romania over April 23-28. At the end of the visit a protocol of technico-scientific collaboration for 1984-1985 was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Growing of the Soviet Union. Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, received the Soviet delegation led by P.P. Volkov, deputy minister of fruit and vegetable growing. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 28 Apr 84 AU]

MAMULA-LED MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S.

LD211126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left today at the head of a Yugoslav People's Army delegation for a working return visit to the United States. During his visit to this friendly country, Branko Mamula and members of the delegation will visit units and institutions of the Armed Forces and will have talks with their hosts about the further development of interarmy cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States.

At Belgrade airport the federal secretary for national defense was seen off by Colonel General Petar Gracanic, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Lieutenant Colonel General Slobodan Alagic and Lieutenanat Colonel General Anton Tus; Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic; and other aides to Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula. U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia David Anderson and naval attache Peter Huchthausen were also at the airport to see the delegation off.

PLANINC TALKS WITH STROUGAL IN BELGRADE

LD212226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- During their afternoon talks, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, carried out a broad exchange of views on bilateral relations and topical international issues. Circles close to the Yugoslav delegation report that the first talks took place in a spirit of friendship and understanding which are traditional characteristics of relations between the two countries.

In devoting most of their talks today to the consideration of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, the two premiers assessed that the present level of cooperation is very positive. Both sides expressed the conviction that the already well-developed relations could be still further promoted in many fields and particularly in the economic field.

During the talks, which were also attended by all the members of the two countries' delegations, Planinc and Strougal were able to note with satisfaction that the planned volume of economic cooperation in the current 5-year period was likely to exceed the originally planned target of about $7-8 billion by $1 billion. The two premiers spoke in favor of maintaining so high a value of commodity exchange and other forms of economic cooperation and expressed the conviction that in the next period economic relations will be enriched by more modern and longer-term forms. In this connection, they pointed to the importance of industrial cooperation and specialization, division of labor in the fields of energy, machinery building, the motor and chemical industries, agricultural and food complex, and an increase in the value of services (tourism, transportation, building activity). A part of the talks was devoted to the possibilities for joint appearance in third markets.

Proceeding from the complementary nature of the two economies, they judged that scientific-technical cooperation, specialization, industrial cooperation, and appearance in third markets could become the "main lever" of future economic relations, especially during the next 5-year period (1986-1990).

It is reported that talks at the level of experts will begin shortly in this connection. The highly-developed contacts in the political, scientific, cultural, artistic, and other fields were judged to be making a contribution in many ways to the promotion of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations as a whole.

While discussing the current international situation, Planinc and Strougal outlined their views on the topical world problems and on the search for ways out of the tense and exacerbated relations, their predominant desire being for a return to detente. The president of the Federal Executive Council acquainted her guest on a broader basis with the fundamental direction of the country's foreign policy -- its desire to consolidate peace and strive for disarmament and success in overcoming bloc divisions and confrontations and work for the promotion of cooperation between countries on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, respect for sovereignty, and territorial integrity. In this connection, Planinc particularly pointed out the role played in the world by the Nonaligned Movement. Premiers Planinc and Strougal also briefed each other on current internal socioeconomic developments in their countries.

Meeting Participants

LD211931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpt] Yugoslavia -- Talks between Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, opened in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this afternoon.

Present on the Czechoslovak side were: Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Bohumil Simacek, Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other officials. Representing the Yugoslav side were: Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and other officials.

PCE PROTESTS TO CPSU OVER DISSIDENT PARTY'S VISIT

LD221028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Madrid, 22 May (TANJUG) -- The PCE has sent a message to the CPSU leadership protesting the official visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the dissident "parallel party." The delegation of dissidents, led by their chief, Ignacio Gallego, left for Moscow last night. The PCE considers that the support being given to the dissidents by the CPSU is directed against the interests of Spanish Communists, indicates interference in the PCE's internal affairs, and, finally, plays into the hands of the reactionary forces in Spain that are conducting an anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign.

The PCE leadership expresses itself in favor of cooperation with the CPSU on the principle of independence, equality, and mutual respect. Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the PCE, had previously proposed a meeting between delegations of these two parties, but this meeting has not taken place.

Meanwhile the CPSU Central Committee has confirmed that it desires to maintain relations with both the PCE and the "parallel party" of dissidents. The CPSU also promised "friendship, assistance, and solidarity" with the dissidents. The PCE has sent several protest messages about this to the CPSU leadership.

The PCE underlines that the founding of the dissident party is "an attempt to split" the Spanish party. Support for the dissidents is therefore described as a "hostile act" on the part of the CPSU with regard to the PCE. The Spanish party's message expresses loyalty to the strategy of Eurocommunism and defends in a determined manner the party's independence and the distinctive national character of the Spanish path to socialism.

DJURICIN ATTENDS DANISH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD220903 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Copenhagen, 21 May (TANJUG) -- Marko Djuricin, member of the LCY Central Committee, has attended in Copenhagen the congress of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark as a representative of the LCY. During his stay in Copenhagen, Marko Djuricin met with Anker Jorgensen, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party, and with Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark. Views were exchanged on the current international situation and on internal development in the two countries.

LC LEADERS ADDRESS JOURNALISTS IN KUMROVEC

Spiljak: Foreign Policy

LD220524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Kumrovec, May 21 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia is one of the few small countries which pursues a global policy.

The above was stated by League of Communists of Croatia Presidency President Mika Spiljak, who spoke about Yugoslavia's position in the present international situation at the "Kumrovec 84" gathering of newsmen today, Monday.

Yugoslavia's international position is a result of its non-aligned policy, its role in the Movement of Non-Alignment, and its consistent efforts for equality-based international cooperation, Spiljak said. He underlined that Yugoslavia is not under anyone's umbrella but, instead, develops cooperation with over 100 countries, countries belonging to both blocs and even those whose mutual relations are at present in a crisis.

Stojanovic: Economy

AU211950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] On the second day of the traditional gathering of Yugoslav journalists in Kumrovec, Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, talked with representatives of information media from all over the country. The subject of the talk was the tasks of the LC in the current economic situation. Aleksandar Vlajkovic reports:

In implementing economic stabilization, Nikola Stojanovic said, it is indispensable that self-managing socialist forces wage a struggle against everything that hampers essential changes and objectively slows down and impedes the further successful course and development of our revolution. I am not one of those people, Stojanovic said, who are prepared to assert that self-management has come to a stop. I am inclined to believe that it is moving forward, but it is not moving fast enough to correspond to the production forces and actual possibilities of society.

Speaking about occurrences of encapsulation, Nikola Stojanovic said that we all talk about it, but insufficiently concretely and insufficiently critically. The other extreme is a tendency toward centralism. They are both present because the LC has not sufficiently succeeded in mobilizing all the subjective forces in the struggle for true self-managing relations on the principles of the Associated Labor Law. When one speaks about the League of Communists and stabilization, it is not justified to create illusions that everybody is in favor of the economic stabilization program. It is impossible to expect that an essential, profound, and complex readjustment will be accepted unanimously by everybody, particularly since the implementation of such changes demands that many radically change their position in society, and not only in the economy, and this causes resistance.

Nikola Stojanovic also spoke about the ideological and action unity of the LC and said that the LC is not sufficiently active. We have many positions, conclusions, and documents, but when we speak about action, everybody thinks that somebody else should carry it out.

SERBIAN SAWP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

LD220926 Belgarde TANJUG Deomestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) — It is time that an end is put to the adoption of generalized conclusions concerning the emigration of Serbs from the municipalities of Presevo and Bujanovac, as there has been a surfeit of such conclusions over the past 3 years since the counterrevolutionary events in Kosova. This demand was voiced today at a joint session of the Coordination Committee for International Relations and All-People's Defense of the (Serbian) SAWP Republican Conference.

Explaining the report on the emigration of Serbs from Presevo, Bujanovac, and Medvedja, Dr Miodrag Visnjic, member of the Executive Council of the SR of Serbia Assembly, said that over (?10) thousand people of Serbian nationality emigrated in the 1961-1983 period. Numerous upsets of social and political stability and disruptions in the work of socio-political and state organs have contributed to emigration and created favorable conditions for it. This and the exceptional degree of backwardness of these three municipalities — national income is less than 1/3 of the average figure for the whole republic — provided the Albanian irredentists with fertile conditions for their activity.

However, it was also stressed during the discussion that economic backwardness cannot explain and least of all justify the emigration of Serbs. There are other municipalities that are equally backward in Serbia, but Serbs are not emigrating from them or at least not to this extent. Another question that was raised was that of the responsibility at the municipal, regional, and republican levels for what has occurred there for years, especially as this responsibility is now being covered up, particularly with regard to the period before 1981. The activity of the irredentists in this strategically very important area is perhaps even better organized than in Kosovo, since it is part of the broader plans of the international reactionary circles. [Passage indistinct] The need was pointed out in this connection for a united approach to the struggle against the irredentists, all of whom have the same aim regardless of whether they are active in Kosovo, in the territory of the SR of Serbia outside the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in Madeconia, or in Montenegro.

The effect of the actions taken to date was judged to have been poor and not proportional to the social and political effort expended. The trend toward further emigration is particularly alarming. For instance, out of 950 village households, 341 have already bought houses or plots outside the territory of the three municipalities. A further aspect of the problem is the structure of the remaining population.

Last year not one single child of Serbian nationality was enrolled in the elementary school in Presevo, and only a few were to be found in vocational schools. Furthermore, it was asked, what can the prospects be for about 400 unemployed Serbs in Presevo in view of the fact that there are no plans to create even one new workpost in this municipality! This is why the broader community should make additional efforts to improve living conditions. A considerable number of critical remarks were made at the expense of the conclusions due to be presented together with a report on emigration to the SR of Serbia Assembly for consideration and adoption. These were criticized for generally reiterating that what the appropriate organs should do is anyway their duty and the reason for their existence. Activity should be focused on efforts to be more effective in carrying out decisions already made. An example given was that of an Albanian, classified as poor, who was offering 10 million dinars in cash to a Serb in Presevo for his house. This should be enough to make the appropriate organs try to find out where he obtained all this money. The need to start an Albanian language newspaper for these three municipalities has also been discussed for years now, without result.

SLOVAK TEACHER FIRED FOR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

AU181125 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 May 84 p 2

[Text] A Banska Bistrica Appeal Court has confirmed the dismissal of Slovak teacher Jana Micianova from Nova Dubnica School. The teacher was terminated after she had registered her son for religious classes. Reports from Catholics in the CSSR state that this verdict is tantamount to a professional ban for practicing Catholics in the CSSR school system and at the same time displays the rift between the existing laws and their application.

MARINC REELECTED SLOVENIA LC CC PRESIDENT

LD182228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Ljubljana, May 18 (TANJUG) -- Andrej Marinc was reelected president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia for another two-year term at today's (Friday) session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia. At the session, the activity and development of the political system of socialist self-management were assessed as conditions for the future development of the Yugoslav society and implementation of the country's Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme. Andrej Marinc is a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency. Earlier, he was Yugoslav vice-premier and premier of the Republican Government of Slovenia.

KOSOVO IDLENESS HARMING ECONOMY, CHANGE EXPECTED

AU201425 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 84 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] The sorest point in the currently exceptionally difficult economic situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is idleness. Undoubtedly this is a severe assessment, but regrettably, it is true. This assessment can be confirmed by many facts and, for a start, here is only one of them: While a production worker in the country -- we will take a round sum -- annually realizes an income of 1,000,000 dinars, a worker in the Province of Kosovo realizes an average income of 600,000 dinars. The difference is even greater in certain economic branches. For instance, a miner in the Kolubara Coal Mines [in Serbia] annually realizes double the amount of income as his colleague in the Kosovo Coal Mines. A similar situation occurs in agriculture and -- we do not even need to list anything further.

Depending on the economic branch and activity, productivity in Kosovo is 30-40 percent lower than in the country as a whole. This does not mean that there are no branches or organizations in which productivity exceeds Yugoslav productivity, but, regrettably, there are very few of them.

Following last year's revival of production, in the first quarter of this year, compared with the same period of last year, production dropped as much as 5.6 percent, and the plan was not fulfilled by 12.6 percent. The leading branches, those that dominate in the overall economy and do not depend on imports, have also failed. For instance, the production of lignite was 21.6 percent lower than planned, electricity production was 28.5 percent lower than planned, the production of artificial fertilizers was 58 percent lower, and the production of lignite gas as much as 81 percent lower. The production of nonferrous metals also failed (on the average by some 20 percent). All in all, of 31 industrial branches, 23 of them achieved a lower production than planned, and 19 of them have not reached even last year's production.

Armchair as a Habit

Therefore, it is obvious that the first phase of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is not being implemented even approximately according to the plan. When this situation has been recently assessed, words of criticism have not been spared. The most frequently repeated sentence is "subjective difficulties are the greatest burden, and they are characterized by an insufficient utilization of capacities and a lack of discipline in work, negligence, and idleness." Therefore, one does not go any further than some other well-known phrases. There is even less tendency toward condemning the causes and proponents of this situation, for, it is obvious that something must be changed in those organizations that at this moment do not implement the planned production, although they have the conditions for this.

It is obvious that concrete social action is indispensable, action that provides answers to many pending questions. For instance, a discussion was recently held on the situation in the power generating industry in Kosovo, which is full of problems. The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo has also recently organized similar discussions on the situation in the agricultural complex and in the construction industry of Kosovo. Cadre changes were carried out in these collectives. A mobilization of all employed in these organizations has recently been proclaimed. Results are still being awaited. A change of conduct in many other Kosovo collectives is also expected. There is not much time, because idleness is an illness that must be quickly cured.

VOJVODINA DEFENSE COUNCIL APPROVES SECURITY REPORT

LD211929 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 21 May (TANJUG) -- The National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina met today under the chairmanship of Danilo Kekic to discuss the security situation in territorial defense and made the assessment that the security situation in territorial defense is favorable and stable.

The council discussed and approved the report on the inspection of defense preparations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina carried out last year. The assessment was made that in future, during their inspection, inspection organs must provide even greater specific professional assistance, especially to local communities and to organizations of associated labor in solving their problems in the presparation for all-people's defense.

FORTIETH JUBILEE OF SECURITY SERVICES CELEBRATED

Spiljak Addresses Delegation

LD121106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 11 May 84

["Mika Spiljak: Self-Sacrifice and Militancy Are Necessary Today" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Presidium; and Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Council for the Defense of the Constitutional Order today received a delegation of the security organs and services headed by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs. They congratulated them and all members of the security organs and services on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium and on their own behalf on the holiday and 40th jubilee of the Security Service.

The reception was also attended by Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Birosav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Drasko Jurisic, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Internal Policy Committee; and Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

In a speech on the occasion in addition to his greetings and congratulations to the delegation of the security organs and services, President Spiljak said: "The Security Service originated and developed in the conflagration of the national liberation war and as an important part of our revolution. In all the phases of armed struggle and socialist construction, it successfully defended the gains of the revolution.

"The members of the Security Service were recruited from the ranks of proven fighters and communists ready to carry out the hardest and most complex tasks in which they were often exposed to danger, and indeed a large number lost their lives. We thank them for such self-sacrifice.

"Comrade Tito always attached great importance to security. During the war the organized Security Service was subject to the aims of the national liberation struggle. During those difficult years it contributed through its work to the success of the units of the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments, but it also protected the population from the occupying power and its stooges.

"Immediately after the end of war, with the full support of the people, it successfully eliminated the remaining collaborators with the occupying power and the groups of terrorists sent into the country from abroad.

"We would particularly stress that the organization and activity of the security organs and services, because of the very nature of their tasks, should not lag behind the needs of the development of society. The experience gained through critical analysis at the Fourth LCY Central Committee Plenum and the practice which was developed after that plenum, form the basis for the constant adjustment of the Security Service to the development of socialist social relations.

"Within the system of social self-protection, the security organs and services must develop even richer and more immediate cooperation with self-managing organs in work organizations, local communities, and sociopolitical organizations. Only with the support of and in closest cooperation with these organs can the Security Service in our system be effective and yield the results expected of them.

"Then every individual will clearly see that the security organs and services act to protect his interests as a self-manager and citizen. At the same time, the public should be informed even more frequently and in greater detail about the work of the security organs and services. Let us simply recall that Tito said our Security Service should be the whole nation.

"Under today's exacerbated economic conditions, which are accompanied by increased attacks by the enemy, the security organs and services need to act even more effectively and to constantly cooperate with self-managing organs. This is the best way of achieving results in the struggle against all illegal actions, against those who acquire wealth by the appropriation of social property, who are responsible for corruption and other criminal and socially harmful behavior. This is why we emphasize once again that the protection of basic social values can only be successful if it is in the full sense of the word the concern of all self-managers and their organs and of every citizen. The role of the Security Services as specialized organs is of exceptional importance in this.

"Of course, the security of every country including our own [words indistinct] numerous internal, economic, political, and ideological trends. The stability of the economy and socialist self-management, the consistent implementation of the policy of the equality and unity of our nations and nationalities, and the preservation of the independent and nonaligned foreign policy of our country can contribute to the strength of our society.

"The security of our country and of others also depends in the broad sense on the state of international relations, and on whether the world moves toward the relaxation of tension, the peaceful solution of problems, disarmament, and equitable cooperation between countries, or toward the further worsening of political and economic relations. Today it is more than ever clear that peace and security are indivisible. Yugoslavia's active role in international relations on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and policy of nonalignment is our contribution to the strengthening of the security not only of our country but also the security of the Balkans, Europe, and the world as a whole.

"Great efforts in resolving economic and other social problems await us in our development. At the present juncture we can best contribute to the security of our community if each of us first and foremost responsibly carries out his social role and social commitments. As far as the Security Services are concerned, it is your duty to constantly update your expertise and to ensure the moral and political edification of your cadres. The social community will continue to guarantee the material resources for the modernization of your service and the improvement of the living conditions and work of your people. We owe this to those who ceaselessly put their lives at risk in the preservation of the peace and security of the citizens of our country.

"Celebrating this holiday, let us say once again that the history of the Security Service is full of the self-sacrifice and heroic acts of its members. It represents a part of our revolutionary epic. This kind of self-sacrifice and militancy are necessary today as well. We can proudly say that we have built a Security Service which truly serves the people, which above all protects the interests of the individual and the interests of self-managing society. It must do this decisively and uncompromisingly, but is also imbued with deep humanism and respect for the individual, her personality, and his freedom."

In the formal proceedings and the talks conducted afterward, Federal Secretary Stane Dolanc informed those present of the activities of the security organs and services and their readiness to successfully carry out all the tasks entrusted to them by our society -- to preserve the gains of our revolution together with the people in the system of social self-protection and to guarantee the security of the citizen wherever he works and lives.

"Yugoslavia," Dolanc said, "is one of the most peaceful and secure countries in the world. Yugoslavia enjoys great respect in the world as a free, independent, and nonaligned country and a socialist, self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities. In our country all the conditions exist for the peaceful life and work of our working people and citizens. If this reputation and such a social climate and situation in the country have been contributed to by the Security Services, and they have, then it can be said that they are successfully carrying out their social tasks.

"We are not disturbed by, nor do we pay attention to attacks and the labels attached to the service from outside and within. We know who these attacks come from. It is quite certain that everything we do is in defense of the true democracy of our people, socialist and self-managing democracy, and those who say that we are destroying democracy through our actions, essentially desire something quite different -- they would like power; they would like to turn back the wheel of history which is not possible in our country today."

Dolanc Salutes Members

AU191709 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 84 p 1

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the formation and work of Yugoslavia's security organs and services, Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, has sent a message of greetings to all members of the security organs and services of Yugoslavia.

"We can note with satisfaction that members of the organs of internal affairs, together with other subjects of social self-protection, have achieved noticeable results in implementing the tasks given us by the LCY and the social community. I am convinced that all of us together will consistently continue and resolutely carry out at work all security work and tasks that the LCY and our society will entrust to us, in protecting the constitutional order, and in securing a peaceful life of the working people and citizens of our country.

"I wish you good health, personal happiness, and further successes in your work," it says, among other things, in the message of greetings of Federal Secretary Stane Dolanc.

Mamula Cables Congratulations

LD121122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0725 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of 13 May, Security Day, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has sent a congratulatory telegram to members of the intelligence-security organs and military police of the SFRY Armed Forces. The telegram reads:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the security organs and services, I extend to all of you cordial congratulations and comradely greetings.

During the four decades of our revolution and socialist development, you have constantly performed your duties in a dedicated, determined way with many self-sacrifices, and together with all other factors of our military organization and self-protection of the Armed Forces in our social community you have successfully carried out tasks of intelligence-security protection of the Armed Forces and of preparing our society for its defense.

In this way you have made major contributions to the strengthening of security, moral-political unity, to an increase in the overall combat capability of our Armed Forces and the system of all people's defense, and social self-protection as a whole.

In all the stages of our socialist revolution, particularly in situations of intensive aggressive attempts by external and internal enemies to take advantage of the problems and difficulties that our socialist self-management community was faced with, members of the intelligence-security organs have demonstrated a high degree of ideological and political consciousness and have behaved according to demands made upon them by the LCY and the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Tito.

In the present very complex international situation, in circumstances when we are faced with difficulties in our internal development, and when we are exposed to various pressures and attempts to undermine confidence in the LCY, in our socialist self-management system and the policy of nonalignment, your tasks become even more complex and responsible.

The LCY, the working class, working people, and our community on the whole are convinced that the intelligence-security organs of the Armed Forces -- with the support of all members of the Yugoslav People's Army and with the cooperation of Security Services and other factors of social self-protection -- will continue to foil actions aimed at weakening the moral and political unity and combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Armed Forces as a whole, which are the most important guarantors of our peaceful socialist development.

I hope that in carrying out your responsible tasks you will be constantly inspired by the humane goals of our revolution and by the knowledge that efforts which you are making, as a part of our unique system of defense and protection, are directed solely at the defense and protection of our socialist revolution and its achievements from all aspects of external and internal threats. Learn and educate yourselves by the inexhaustible examples of our revolution and of members of the intelligence-security services, national liberation war fighters, and excellent workers who contributed to the postwar development of our Army and its security. Continue to be faithful followers of Tito's revolutionary work and determined fighters for the preservation of the achievements of our revolution, and for its further socialist self-management development. Protect and develop the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities since it has been and remains to be the fundamental achievement of our revolution.

I congratulate you on the 40th anniversary and on Security Day, wishing you new successes in your work and in carrying out of all tasks in the way you have done to date.

Defense Security Head Interview

AU181818 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2339 10 May 84 p 3

[Interview given by Lieutenant General Jero Grubisic, head of the Security Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, to G. Petkovic and D. Mandic on the occasion of the anniversary of security organs and services; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The difficult international situation, as well as the complex economic situation in our country suits the opponents of our system. Enemies of all hues are in a special kind of offensive. The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is also exposed to these pressures and attacks. Comrade General, can you tell us something more about this and present results that we, from the point of view of security, are achieving in this struggle?

Answer: In the present complex military-political situation in the world and in the time of serious economic and other difficulties in the country, what is absolutely necessary is the struggle of all progressive forces of our society headed by the LC for economic stabilization and the further development of socialist self-management, because our overall security, and the security of the Armed Forces depends on this. Even more so because the external and internal enemy have assessed that the time has come for intensified destructive activity, which is noticed because there are attacks against the YPA and its members.

Successful Opposition to All Enemy Attacks

The activity of the external enemy, and not rarely the internal one as well, is related to wider bloc interests and aimed primarily at provoking discontent and distrust of working people and citizens, also including the YPA members, in the socialist self-managing system and the LCY policy on the whole, and at devaluing the achievements of the socialist revolution and even the work and personality of Comrade Tito. Enemy forces went to provoke defeatism and the feeling of no prospects, and to weaken the will and ability to defend our country's independence and constitutional order. It is with that aim that hostile emigres also constantly threaten us with diversionist-terrorist and other subversive actions.

At the same time, and especially since the Kosovo counterrevolutionary events, the activity of all structures of the internal enemy on the whole and against the Army has been intensified, and especially of nationalists, clerical-nationalists, and separatists. We think that the activity from these positions still represents a significant danger to the security of our society and the Army, even more so because those who most frequently hide behind nationalist slogans and actions are also anarcholiberals, dogmatists, and other enemies of socialist self-management, and the independence and territorial integrity of the SFRY.

Thanks to the high consciousness, responsibility, and increased activity of commands, LCY organizations, and other subjects of self-protection in the YPA, the attempts of hostile activity against the YPA have been successfully uncovered and made impossible. Constant vigilance, mobilization, and organized self-protection activity contribute so that in the Army we have a stable and firm moral-political and security situation.

Members of the YPA have shown their faithfulness to the people and to the revolutionary and class aims of our revolution on innumerable occasions, especially in difficult situation. They are showing it now too -- through the efforts they exert in all fields of the Army buildup, through their stabilization behavior, and in opposing all enemy attacks. This is why our working class, our peoples and nationalities, place great trust in their Army. We hold a firm belief that nothing will weaken this trust and the unbreakable bonds between the Army and the people. Even in a more complex situation than it is today, the YPA would be united, morally strong, and ready, without stepping back, to perform all tasks set for it by the LCY, our socialist self-managing society, and our state and party leadership.

Question: To what extent can we be satisfied by the self-protection activity of the YPA members, and is their self-protection awareness and culture at the desired level?

Answer: We can be completely satisfied by the state of self-protection and by the activity of its subjects in the Army. For a long time now, great attention has been attacned to organizing and developing self-protection in the Army.

Special attention has been paid to planned and organized training, information, ideological uplifting and education, developing self-protection awareness, and responsibility of all the personnel for the implementation of LCY policy in this field as well.

Question: Comrade General, could you give us, at the end of this conversation, an assessment of the security situation in the Army, and tell us what is being undertaken on further strengthening security and self-protection in the YPA?

Answer: The situation with security in the YPA was recently discussed at the session of the Collegium of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and then, as is known to our public, in the SFRY Assembly and at the session of the SFRY Presidency. It was assessed as stable.

Ready, Trained, and Motivated Cadres

We are aware that in fulfilling their tasks, our security organs and services encounter the activity of intelligence services that have numerous expert cadres and very modern technical and great financial resources. An efficient countering of the activities of these services demands a high ideopolitical awareness, professional military and technical ability, and equipment of the Army security organs. Therefore, we are continuously investing efforts in this direction, and especially in creating cadres who will be able to deal successfully under the most difficult conditions with all kinds of activities of external and internal enemies.

We possess such cadres even now. Like other officers in the YPA, the cadres in the security organs have been rejuvenated. A great majority are postwar officers who are in every aspect capable of carrying out their duties.

In the protection work of the YPA, we rely on the activities of all the self-protection subjects in the Army, as well as on a close collaboration with the organs of state and public security and other subjects of social self-protection. In this we bear in mind the fact that the enemy is united in his activities against us, and therefore, our organs and services oppose it unitedly.

Special attention is paid to the strengthening of security in commands, units, and buildings. Vigilance, responsibility, initiative, and activities of all the subjects of self-protection are constantly encouraged. In this way we achieve a correct and timely reaction to every hostile attempt and display of negative behavior.

The YPA security organs, with their self-sacrificing and persistent work, will, as they have until now, strive with the support of all other factors to discover and prevent in good time the attempts of the enemies directed at weakening and endangering the moral-political situation, security, and combat readiness of the YPA.

We assess that in the security organs we have ready, trained, and motivated cadres to successfully carry out all the tasks put to them by the LCY and the military leadership.

DISSIDENT SESELJ BEGINS HUNGER STRIKE FOR RELEASE

LD211903 Hamburg DPA in German 1754 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 21 May (DPA) -- The Yugoslav dissident Vojislav Seselj has started a hunger strike in detention in Sarajevo. Dissident circles said on Monday that Seselj wants to force his release with the hunger strike.

The lecturer, who was banned from Sarajevo University because of his opposition views, was arrested 6 days ago for "threatening the social order in a counter-revolutionary manner." Seselj was also among the 28 dissidents surrounding the prominent critic of the system Milovan Djilas, who were temporarily arrested in a private Belgrade apartment at the end of April.

CAR FACTORY EXECUTIVES SENTENCED FOR NEGLIGENCE

LD211823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pirot, May 21 (TANJUG) -- Three executives of the Yugoslav automobile tyre factory Tigar of Pirot, Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, were today, Monday sentenced to prison terms of two years and eight months, four years, and four years and six months, for the criminal act of negligence in discharging their responsibilities.

It has been established at the trial that Vladimir Lazarevic, Slobodan Dankovic and Novica Krstic poorly conducted Tigar's export deals with the firm Reigen Hesse of the Federal Republic of Germany. Tigar's partner in the Federal Republic had gone bankrupt before meeting its financial obligations towards the Pirot firm, leaving Tigar short of a sum which would have been sufficient to cover the payroll of its 7,500 employees for full four months.

The court has found the three negligent executives responsible for the damages incurred by the Tigar factory and has ruled that they indemnify Tigar with 3.93 million dinars (13.7 dinars to 1 U.S. dollar) over a period of six months starting with the date when the sentences take effect.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT REDUCED -- Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG) -- At the end of April, Yugoslavia's commodity trade deficit with foreign countries stood at 335.1m dollars dollars. This was a reduction of 107.8m dollars from April of last year. The most significant cut was in trade with hard-currency countries. This deficit declined from 437.4m dollars in April 1983 to 193.7m. This positive trend in the country's foreign-trade performance in the first four months was due primarily to modest imports whose growth was below one per cent. On the other hand, inclusive experts increased by four per cent and those to hard-currency markets alone by 12. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 18 May 84 LD]

TU-ARMY MOBILIZATION EXERCISE -- About 3,000 workers from many collectives from Croatia attended today a demonstration exercise organized by the Croatian Trade Union Federation and the Zagreb Army District. During the exercise the achievements in our military equipment and arms were demonstrated as was firing of various types of weapons. Apart from the high level of training of soldiers and officers, the meeting also demonstrated that the Croatian Trade Unions are capable of mobilizing and organizing in a short time a great number of workers for similar actions. [Excerpt] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 May 84 LD]

BOOK ON MILITARY INDUSTRY -- Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG) -- A new book, "The Military Industry of Yugoslavia," written by Omer Pezo and published by the Military Publishing Institute, was formally released today. The first part of the book covers the development of the military industry from 1945 to 1980 with details of the production of arms and military equipment. The second part includes details of scientific research work, weapons systems and their parts, and other areas of production. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 18 May 84 LD]